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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1871. NO. 327.

FIRST EDITION.

Among the Ashes

Full Accounts of the Chicago Disaster.

Present Condition of the City.

PLENTY OF FOOD ON HAND.

Blankets and Clothing Needed.

Ninety Bodies Recovered from the Ruins.

The Situation of Financial Affairs.

Large Meeting of Bankers.

Business to be Resumed at Once.

Losses of the Insurance Companies.

Chicago Companies All Swamped.

Contracts for Rebuilding Made.

Temporary Shelter for the Houseless

Outlaws Shot by the Police.

All Power Given to Sheridan

Brave Words from the "Tribune."

All the Newspapers Resume Publication.

Interesting Letter from a Pittsburgher.

DEATHS FROM EXPOSURE.

CHICAGO, October 11.—No disturbance has occurred during the night. A great deal of suffering occurred among the people Monday night, who were obliged to camp out on the prairie on the northern extreme of the city, and quite a number of deaths resulted in consequence of the exposure, fright and fatigue endured. The commotion in charge of the name of the city, impressed omnibuses, carriages and wagons of every kind and set them at work carrying provisions and water, bringing them into churches and school houses on the south and west sides, where they have been sheltered and made comfortable, and last night it was believed but very little suffering existed.

With the assistance of Gen. Sheridan and Col. Forsyth, the various commands have been organized and set to work carrying out their various duties very quietly and effectually.

IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF PROVISIONS

Have arrived, many car loads being cooked and ready for distribution, and others have been telegraphed to several places to stop sending in any more at present. Twenty car loads of provisions and 10,000 blankets came from Cincinnati, accompanied by seventeen of her citizens. Supplies sent in twenty car loads of provisions. The first supply of provisions came from Milwaukee, Springfield, Lafayette, Burlington, Racine, Madison, Kenosha, Depere, Urbana, Sycamore, Allegheny and Jacksonville, Davenport, and Plymouth sent in one car of provisions each; Eckhard and Fort Wayne sent three cars each; Cleveland, Sandusky, Oshkosh and Davenport, two cars. The Cincinnati, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad brought eight carloads from Neponset. The various cities throughout the country have almost all telegraphed offers of money and supplies of various kinds, and the mayor made tenders of large amounts of money, and many of her private citizens give $10,000 apiece.

LIBERALITY ON THE PART OF RAILROADS.

Jay Gould has telegraphed the use of fast trains and free transportation over his road. All the railroads leading out of Chicago are carrying, free of charge, over their roads such of the citizens as have friends in other places, and this kindness on their part is being largely availed of. Many are leaving the city. Our own citizens are doing everything it is possible for them to do, feeding, clothing, sympathizing; and our women are nursing the sick and clothing the needy, and doing all they can to relieve the distressed. Many of the private houses are accommodating all they can shelter.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR PALMER.

Governor Palmer sent a special messenger with five thousand dollars yesterday, and came here himself this morning to assist in affording relief. He has called a special session of the Legislature to convene at Springfield on the thirtieth instant.

STATES TENDERING HELP.

Many Governors of States have been heard from, and tender assistance on behalf of their respective States. At a meeting of the citizens of St. Louis, two hundred and ninety thousand dollars were subscribed. Cincinnati pledges two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. New York will probably assist us with a half a million dollars.

GUARDING AGAINST INCENDIARISM.

As our city is without water by reason of the destruction of the water works, the greatest care is being exercised to prevent the fire from breaking out, but our present helpless condition is a fire might inflict untold additional misery upon us, and in consequence a large number of specials have been sworn in to watch and patrol our streets, and guard all places which might be in danger of incendiary attacks.

NO EXTORTION PERMITTED.

The Common Council yesterday passed an ordinance fixing the price of bread at eight cents for a loaf of twelve ounces, or in proportion to other loaves of a less or greater weight, and affixing a penalty of ten dollars for each violation of the ordinance, which is to remain in force ten days.

JOURNALS OF THE VOLUME PUBLICATION.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—An agent from several Chicago papers has just arrived here to procure type and material to enable the papers to resume. Mr. Halstead, of the *Commercial*, has secured type and material enough to enable three papers to start.

The gentleman, Mr. Farrar, reports the scenes in Chicago during Monday and last night as

APPALLING IN THE EXTREME.

Many persons became crazed and jumped into the river, while several stabbed and killed themselves. Those in the immediate neighborhood of the fire attempted to save their property by loading it on wagons. The horses became wild and unmanageable and rushed through the streets, knocking down men, women and children, and dashing on into the flames were destroyed. Children were left to shift for themselves, and sat on curbstones waiting for fathers and mothers. Those who would attempt to assist for a few minutes, then rush on with redoubled vigor,

SWEEPING EVERYTHING BEFORE IT,

Eating its way into the Nicolson pavement, which was a sheet of flame for miles. Every building on Van Buren street from the river to the lake is in ashes. A large part of the west side and the entire north side is in ashes. The firemen put forth superhuman efforts, and

WORKED TWENTY-FOUR HOURS WITHOUT CESSATION.

Finally they were obliged to throw themselves on the ground exhausted, and see their city go down before the devouring element.

Mr. Farrar says the loss of life will probably be greater than now reported. It is impossible, though, to give any definite report, as the people are so scattered that

MANY MAY BE LOST

Who are now thought to be out on the prairies. Much apprehension is felt for the safety of Mr. Hinkins, the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Superintendent, and Mr. Hobart, agent of the American Press Association, neither of them having been seen since shortly after the fire broke out. The last seen of the latter he went out to glean further particulars. The telegraph company lost nearly everything in the way of instruments and fixtures. The offices of most of the companies have been prostrated for miles outside of Chicago in nearly every direction by the prairie fires.

MEETING OF BANKERS.

CHICAGO, October 11.—A meeting of the bankers of this city was held at two o'clock this afternoon, at which all the national and private banks were represented, for the purpose of consultation as to the course to be pursued by the banking interest of this city in the present exigency. Mr. Coalbaugh was elected chairman, and Mr. Holmes secretary of the meeting. Mr. Coalbaugh, on taking the chair, said: It is hardly, I presume, necessary that I should detail the causes that have induced you to assemble here this afternoon. The cause and necessity are apparent to us all. The banking interests of the city represent an interest large, and varied, so intimately connected and identified with the general business of the western country, that our action will be looked to not only here but elsewhere with great interest. It seems to me that

ALL IS NOT LOST.

That the cool, calm judgment, the unconquerable energy, the industry and brains of Chicago at east are left to us. It seems to me that at this time, of all others, we need to be calm, discreet and courageous. A disaster of the most serious kind imaginable has befallen us, but there are evidences that the disaster is not as great as was at first feared. In conversation I have had with gentlemen connected with the insurance business, with that department of trade and commerce I am assured that we will be very gladly disappointed in a few days, in learning of the responsibility of companies to pay the losses among the Insurance Companies of the country, and instead of 5, 10 15, 20 or 30 per cent. of the losses paid, I have great hopes we shall find the

INSURANCE COMPANIES OF THE COUNTRY WILL PAY

FIFTY PER CENT.

Upon the amount of insurance on losses in this city. If this is so it makes all our property that we have left; it makes the bill receivable of our bonds worth more than we have anticipated, and I have the much more than we have anticipated, and I have the deepest and most profound hopes upon the calm and mature reflection for the past two days, that events will prove that

THE BANKS OF THIS CITY AS A MASS ARE SOLVENT,

And will be able to pay the last dollar of the amount of their indebtedness. Of course this is my individual opinion only. I may be mistaken, but I believe, looking at things as they are, and looking for worst, the result is such as to afford hope and

But to accomplish that there must be a perfect uniformity of action on the part of the associated banks of this city. We must take care of our assets. There must be a concert of action to enable us to do this. I am for this Meeting to determine what that, and it is for this Meeting to determine the course of action shall be taken. It is for this meeting to decide calmly, coolly, dispassionately the ing to decide calmly, coolly, dispassionately the course that is best for the people of this city and the whole Northwestern banking interest to pursue. It is apparent to every person in this room, that it is apparent to every person in this room, that it is impossible for the banks to resume at present. The deposits amount to from $20,000,000 and $30,000,000, of which perhaps twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five or forty per cent.—I am not able to say exactly how much—of the deposits are immediately available. Suppose the cash in the vaults to have been saved and I learn that all the vaults so far as heard from are supposed to be safe so far as the money is concerned, that of course does not pay the amount of our depositors. The principal things for us to determine as bankers are how we shall proceed in the transaction of our business. If the banks should resume business to-morrow or to-day, it would be manifestly unjust to allow a few favored individuals who should reach first the counters of the banks, to withdraw their money, while others on foot; but the wider thoroughfares on the south side are comparatively free from obstructions, and many vehicles are traversing them.

The Relief Committee from Cincinnati, who arrived yesterday, are putting their munificent contribution into a shape which will be not only of great benefit, but it is to be permanent for the winter. They are creating

A UNIVERSAL SOUP HOUSE,

Complete in all details, near the depot of the Great Eastern Railroad, in the vicinity of the burnt district of the West Side, and by to-morrow they will be ready to distribute 6,000 gallons of soup daily.

SHANTIES ARE BEING BUILT

Upon open lots in convenient localities, and made as comfortable as possible for temporary occupation.

HELP FROM LITTLE RHODY.

J. V. Farwell is just in receipt of a telegram from Messrs. Sprague, of Providence, Rhode Island, requesting him to draw on them for $10,000 for the relief fund.

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECT

Is hourly brightening. The Republic Insurance Company of this city is expected to pay every dollar of their risks, as they have under Payson's management cut down the city risks as much as possible for some time. Now, it is the bulk of their business to the country. This is an extremely gratifying fact, as it gives assurance that more of our home companies may be in better condition than at first anticipated.

THE TOTAL LOSS OF GRAIN

Is now definately ascertained to be one million six hundred thousand bushels. Four vessels were loaded with grain for the east to-day, and the eastern movement will continue, as there are full five million bushels now in store here.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water was let in the South Division of the city, so that all the populated portion of the city are now supplied with water.

LOSSES BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following important items in relation to insurance have been collected from reliable authority. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool loses $123,000; Imperial, of Liverpool, $900,000; North British, of Liverrool, $700,000. Good authority holds up the entire losses of the Liverpool and London Insurance Companies at four millions five hundred thousand dollars. The Aetna, of Hartford, and Howe, of New York, have each six millions on the city, about four millions each of which are in the burnt district. Hartford companies have eight hundred thousand in all, every cent of which will be paid. Phenix of Hartford, $700,000, same. All of the Cleveland companies are broken. The Commercial Mutual of Cleveland, loses $200,000, the entire capital, but the stockholders have subscribed $200,000 and will commence anew. The Pacific and Occidental Company lose their entire assets. The President of the International telegraphs that he will be here in thirty-six hours. It is proposed to pay their losses, amounting to $800,000. The Tradesmen's, of New York, loses only $125,000, which is already paid. Field, Leiter & Co.'s store, owned by Potter Palmer, was insured in English companies for two-thirds its value. Field, Leiter & Co. hold $1,100,000 worth of our city stock; J.V. Farwell, $1,500,000; Hamlin, Hale & Co., $800,000. The new Pacific Hotel Company had $150,000 on the building, all of which was held by creditors as collateral. All the Chicago companies are bankrupted by the fire.

ALL THE BANKS

In the city will, with scarcely a doubt, will be able to resume business. A number of bank vaults have been opened, and without exception everything has been found in a state of preservation. Loans of bank stock are made largely to that class of business men who have suffered the least from the disaster. Every bank in the city claims that in time it will be able to pay every cent of its liabilities.

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The abstract firms of this city succeeded in saving all their books, which contain an allusion by index to pending suits, every judgment and nearly every execution. They have also preserved their maps, showing all recorded additions and divisions, etc. These books are duplicates, nearly all the copies of abstracts they have ever made, and their tract books, showing the location of these books which were saved, establishes all the facts of ownership. The other four hundred which were lost only explained the facts, and were not essential. The authenticity of these records of the abstract firms can be established and they will be made the basis for the re-survey of lands.

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And they generally deal with them in a manner to prevent them ever plying their vocation again.

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Mr. C. E. Evans, of Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, has received telegrams from the Mayors of Macon and Savannah, Ga., stating that the railroad employees of that section would unite in aiding the Chicago sufferers.

The people are all united in the work of contributing for the aid of the sufferers, and every class is manifesting regardless of party. The press is asking the people to come forward with substantial succor, and subscription books are opened at several newspaper offices. Appeals are made upon all the theatrical people to give a benefit night for the distressed city. Benefit performances are moving in the work and an appeal has been issued by the Catholic Bishops for collections in all the churches. Individual and private subscriptions are already going forward with alacrity. All incorporated associations join in the work of generosity. The *Herald* opens a hundred Masonic organizations throughout the State that are called upon to come forward. Bridgeport, New Haven and Commerce fund was increased last night to $50,000.

The Chicago fire has so absorbed public attention here that there is but little talk of anything else. Even the elections occurring yesterday awakened no excitement, and last night but a comparatively small concern paid to the returns from Ohio and Pennsylvania, for nearly all classes seem to be interested in the sufferings of Chicago.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

ST. JOSEPH, October 11.—A large meeting was held last evening at the Pacific Hotel, for the relief of the sufferers of Chicago. Twenty thousand dollars were subscribed in one hour's time, besides a large lot of provisions. The meeting adjourned. The Councils meet soon. The County Court meets to-morrow and will appropriate $10,000 more. One thousand dollars was subscribed in this city and one thousand in the morning. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad attaches the cars to their passenger trains and carry them through free. A Committee of ladies and gentlemen will canvass every ward in the city to-morrow for provisions and money.

PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, October 10.—The Mayor called a meeting for to-morrow evening to raise money for the Chicago sufferers. One firm has already forwarded a box of clothing and fifty pairs of blankets. The Canadian Express forward packages free. The theatre will give a performance for the sufferers.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

ALLENTOWN, October 10.—At a meeting held here to-night a committee was appointed to raise funds for the Chicago sufferers.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., October 10.—At a meeting for the relief of the Chicago sufferers three thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, October 11.—Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg gives the profits of her concert here to-morrow night for the Chicago sufferers.

Kate Stanton offers to lecture in the cities of the country for the same object.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, October 10.—The Mayor on behalf of the city telegraphed to Mayor Mason of Chicago to draw on it for $40,000. There will be another meeting to-morrow. Subscriptions are coming in hourly.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, DEL., October 10.—At a meeting to-night to aid the Chicago sufferers, the Mayor requested an appropriation of $5,000. Private subscriptions have commenced and Committees appointed to solicit subscriptions have been appointed.

WORCESTER, MASS.

WORCESTER, MASS, October 11.—People here are taking steps to raise pecuniary assistance for the sufferers of Chicago.

BURLINGTON, VT.

BURLINGTON, VT., October 11.—Measures have been taken here to forward assistance to the people of Chicago.

FORT SCOTT, KS.

FORT SCOTT, KS., October 11.—A train laden with coal, sweet potatoes and flour, contributed by citizens of this city, left here for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—Yesterday the Secretary of War directed that supplies of tents and blankets be forwarded to Chicago for disposal by General Sheridan. There are about 12,000 tents, which will shelter 100,000 people, at Jeffersonville, Philadelphia and Louisville. Orders are also at his disposal special trains, which will be sent from Jeffersonville and Philadelphia, with the tents and blankets. That from Philadelphia will arrive in Chicago to-morrow noon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11.—Several thousand dollars were raised to-day among the clerks and employees of the departments. The Secretary of the Treasury received telegrams from London, Canada, inquiring if the Government would aid in relief. Chicago will be indebted first, and replied that they would give the necessary information.

SALT LAKE CITY.

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THE CONDITION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

And the probabilities of their being able to pay any portion of their losses, is eagerly canvassed. The general impression seems to be that the foreign companies will pay, and there is also a strong feeling of confidence in San Francisco companies. That some of the Eastern companies have given notice of their intention to pay has already been stated.

THE CONDITION OF THE WATER WORKS.

While it has been one of vital interest, has also been most difficult to definitely ascertain, on account of the difficulty of getting to them through the dense smoke that continued to cover yesterday afternoon the district where they are situated. The facts are, that all of the three immense pumping engines are badly injured by the action of the fire, and falling of the roof, but the boilers are uninjured, and the best engine is in such condition that Superintendent Orgier says he will have it in working order within a week. Meantime, water is being hauled from the South and from the artesian well on the West Division and distributed free. A careful estimate of the

NUMBER OF PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS,

Based on the recent census, puts the total at not less than 110,000, distributed as follows: In the North Division 85,000, or all but 5,000 of the entire population according to the recent city census; in the South Division 20,000, and in the West Division 5,000. Thousands of these unfortunates are, however, leaving the city on every train. The railroads carry all free who desire to go. The churches and school houses are still crowded to repletion with refugees from the burnt district, for whose care every effort is being made by relief committees from other cities, added by private and now abundant, though scattered generosity of the entire country. The supply of food is now abundant, thanks to the munificent generosity, and supplies of bedding and clothing, which are now most needed, are coming in from all quarters.

SEEKING FRIENDS.

Hundreds of people are constantly arriving from nearly every city and town in the country, many looking after friends who were residents or visited here, and others actuated by curiosity. The streets of the burnt district are fairly crowded to-day with a curious throng of citizens and strangers, most of whom, crippled it, and would almost destroy the remaining resources of our people. That cannot be done, and there must be some plan of action adopted by which, with due regard for the interests of those who lost everything and those who saved something, by which, with due regard to either interest, the business of the city and country can be protected, and some facilities extended to business in the future. This is what we have met to decide upon and talk about.

There are some other things connected with it which ought to receive your attention in a general way. One is, how desirable it may be for banks in the future to approximate in their locality as near as possible. It would be a serious inconvenience to have the banks scattered miles apart, whose business interests come so directly together so frequently. But after all the most important question to determine is, how, in the event of our opening our doors, shall we proceed? As I have said in the beginning, it may be much more hopeful generally in the outcome. I believe all that is necessary is to look to our interests and integrity to carry us and the city of Chicago through.

Mr. Smith fully concurred in the remarks made. What was necessary was immediate action. He moved the appointment by the Chair of a committee of five to frame a resolution to be submitted to the meeting. The following committee were appointed: Mr. Smith, chairman; Mr. Blair, of the Merchants' National Bank; Mr. Pearce, of the Third National Bank; Mr. Sick, of the State Savings Bank, and Mr. Ramsey, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, who retired to perform the duty assigned them.

Mr. Coolbaugh said he had noticed the representatives of several of the most important railroad lines present. It would be a source of much gratification to many of the gentlemen assembled if they would give some expression of opinion in regard to their purpose and views.

Mr. Hough said that Messrs. Galt and Sykes had expected to find the representatives of other roads present, but not finding them they deemed it best to consult with other railroad men, as they could only speak for their own roads, and desired concert of action. Mr. Hough moved the appointment of a committee of three to confer with the railroad representatives.

Mr. Wm. Stungress thought it impracticable for the Committee on Resolutions to report at once, and moved an adjournment till nine A. M. to-morrow, so as to give the committee more time. In the meantime the railroad people would have their meeting and confer with the committee to be appointed.

Mr. Baldwick favored the plan of all the banks meeting in the locality in some church building. Mr. Hough renewed his motion to have a committee appointed to confer with the railroad interests, which was adopted, and Messrs. George Sturgess, President of the Northwestern National Bank; Mr. Soyne, of the First National Bank, and Mr. Adsit were appointed such committee.

Mr. Sturgess moved that the chairman, Mr. Coolbaugh, be added to the Committee on Resolutions, which was carried. The meeting was then adjourned to meet to-morrow afternoon at the same place at nine o'clock.

CONTRIBUTIONS COMING IN.

CHICAGO, October 11.—Gen. Stagger has just received word that the towns along the Illinois Central have forwarded donations of cooked provisions, etc. On the Terre Haute and Alton road the citizens of Litchfield, Bunker Hill, Staunton and Carlinton and Charleston have made liberal contributions. From Santa Fe, N. M., a draft of $424 has been forwarded. Denver, Golden City and Georgetown, Colorado, promise aid. Mr. Simonton, of the New York Associated Press, telegraphs that Mr. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*, has subscribed $500.

RESUMED BUSINESS.

The Cook Co nty National Bank resumed business this morning. Wabash avenue. The President of the bank, . Spencer, with great presence of mind, on the morning of the fire made his way to the bank with a carriage, and secured all of value, which he took to his residence. The bank is perfectly sound. Senator Trumbull is a large stockholder.

BUSINESS STANDS IN DEMAND.

The business portion of the west side presented a lively scene throughout all, there being a great strife to obtain rooms and stores for the resumption of business. Heavy premiums are paid by landlords to undesirable tenants. The spirit displayed is admirable, not only in the generous efforts to relieve the distressed, but in the determination to make Chicago again a great business center.

A MORE UNSELFISH AND DEVOTED PEOPLE

Than the majority of Chicagoans the world has never seen.

THE MASONS.

The following Masonic notice has just been handed in:

To the Knights Templar and the Scotch Rite Masons of the United States:

Any money entrusted to either Dr. Vincent L. Hurlburt, 1,068 Prarie avenue, or Geo. R. Chittenden, 364 Michigan avenue, for the relief of Knights Templars or Scotch Rite Masons will be gratefully accepted and faithfully distributed. Telegraph us how sent. Signed, Vincent L. Hurlburt, Very Eminent Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and Illustrious Deputy of the Supreme Council for Illinois.

JOURNALISTIC ENERGY.

The newspaper publishers, with that indomitable energy which distinguishes the craft, despite every vestige of their offices were destroyed, at once set about making arrangements to resume publication. The *Evening Journal*, as already announced in these dispatches, commenced issuing a half sheet on Monday evening. The *Post* will issue its second number this evening. Joseph Medill, of the *Tribune*, thought he had seen the results of a lifetime of journalistic labor swept away, and immediately procured an office on Canal street, West Division, and this morning issued a large four-page sheet, containing a full account of the great disaster, two columns of advertisements, and the following editorial:

"CHEER UP.

"In the midst of a calamity without parallel in the world's history, looking upon the ashes of thirty years' accumulations, the people of this once beautiful city have resolved that Chicago shall rise again. With death in many strange places, with two or three hundred millions of our hard-earned property swept away in a few hours, with thousands of our men and women are still brave, and they look into the future with undaunted hearts. As there has never been such a calamity, so has there never been such a cheerful rallying to its side in hours of desolation and ruin. Already contracts have been made for rebuilding some of the burned blocks, and the clearing away of the debris will begin to-day. If the heat is so far subdued that the charred material can be handled. Field, Leiter & Co., and Farwell & Co. will re-commence business to-day. The money and securities in the banks are safe. The railroads are working night and day, and three London Insurance Companies at four millions five hundred thousand dollars. The Aetna, of Hartford, and Howe, of New York, have each six millions on the city, about four millions each of which are in the burnt district. Hartford companies have eight hundred thousand in all, every cent of which will be paid. Phenix of Hartford, $700,000, same. All of the Cleveland companies are broken. The Commercial Mutual of Cleveland, loses $200,000, the entire capital, but the stockholders have subscribed $200,000 and will commence anew. The Pacific and Occidental Company lose their entire assets. The President of the International telegraphs that he will be here in thirty-six hours. It is proposed to pay their losses, amounting to $800,000. The Tradesmen's, of New York, loses only $125,000, which is already paid. Field, Leiter & Co.'s store, owned by Potter Palmer, was insured in English companies for two-thirds its value. Field, Leiter & Co. hold $1,100,000 worth of our city stock; J.V. Farwell, $1,500,000; Hamlin, Hale & Co., $800,000. The new Pacific Hotel Company had $150,000 on the building, all of which was held by creditors as collateral. All the Chicago companies are bankrupted by the fire.

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NEW YORK, October 11.—A mass meeting of Cubans was held this evening, at which addresses were made by several persons. The officers and employees of the steamship, express, railroad and transportation companies resolved to contribute relief to those in Chicago in similar business.

Mr. C. E. Evans, of Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, has received telegrams from the Mayors of Macon and Savannah, Ga., stating that the railroad employees of that section would unite in aiding the Chicago sufferers.

The people are all united in the work of contributing for the aid of the sufferers, and every class is manifesting regardless of party. The press is asking the people to come forward with substantial succor, and subscription books are opened at several newspaper offices. Appeals are made upon all the theatrical people to give a benefit night for the distressed city. Benefit performances are moving in the work and an appeal has been issued by the Catholic Bishops for collections in all the churches. Individual and private subscriptions are already going forward with alacrity. All incorporated associations join in the work of generosity. The *Herald* opens a hundred Masonic organizations throughout the State that are called upon to come forward. Bridgeport, New Haven and Commerce fund was increased last night to $50,000.

The Chicago fire has so absorbed public attention here that there is but little talk of anything else. Even the elections occurring yesterday awakened no excitement, and last night but a comparatively small concern paid to the returns from Ohio and Pennsylvania, for nearly all classes seem to be interested in the sufferings of Chicago.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

ST. JOSEPH, October 11.—A large meeting was held last evening at the Pacific Hotel, for the relief of the sufferers of Chicago. Twenty thousand dollars were subscribed in one hour's time, besides a large lot of provisions. The meeting adjourned. The Councils meet soon. The County Court meets to-morrow and will appropriate $10,000 more. One thousand dollars was subscribed in this city and one thousand in the morning. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad attaches the cars to their passenger trains and carry them through free. A Committee of ladies and gentlemen will canvass every ward in the city to-morrow for provisions and money.

PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, October 10.—The Mayor called a meeting for to-morrow evening to raise money for the Chicago sufferers. One firm has already forwarded a box of clothing and fifty pairs of blankets. The Canadian Express forward packages free. The theatre will give a performance for the sufferers.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

ALLENTOWN, October 10.—At a meeting held here to-night a committee was appointed to raise funds for the Chicago sufferers.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., October 10.—At a meeting for the relief of the Chicago sufferers three thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, October 11.—Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg gives the profits of her concert here to-morrow night for the Chicago sufferers.

Kate Stanton offers to lecture in the cities of the country for the same object.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, October 10.—The Mayor on behalf of the city telegraphed to Mayor Mason of Chicago to draw on it for $40,000. There will be another meeting to-morrow. Subscriptions are coming in hourly.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, DEL., October 10.—At a meeting to-night to aid the Chicago sufferers, the Mayor requested an appropriation of $5,000. Private subscriptions have commenced and Committees appointed to solicit subscriptions have been appointed.

WORCESTER, MASS.

WORCESTER, MASS, October 11.—People here are taking steps to raise pecuniary assistance for the sufferers of Chicago.

BURLINGTON, VT.

BURLINGTON, VT., October 11.—Measures have been taken here to forward assistance to the people of Chicago.

FORT SCOTT, KS.

FORT SCOTT, KS., October 11.—A train laden with coal, sweet potatoes and flour, contributed by citizens of this city, left here for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—Yesterday the Secretary of War directed that supplies of tents and blankets be forwarded to Chicago for disposal by General Sheridan. There are about 12,000 tents, which will shelter 100,000 people, at Jeffersonville, Philadelphia and Louisville. Orders are also at his disposal special trains, which will be sent from Jeffersonville and Philadelphia, with the tents and blankets. That from Philadelphia will arrive in Chicago to-morrow noon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11.—Several thousand dollars were raised to-day among the clerks and employees of the departments. The Secretary of the Treasury received telegrams from London, Canada, inquiring if the Government would aid in relief. Chicago will be indebted first, and replied that they would give the necessary information.

SALT LAKE CITY.

SALT LAKE, October 10.—The Mayor of the city has issued a proclamation, at the request of the City Council, calling upon all classes to assemble to-morrow at 12 o'clock, in the Tabernacle, with the tents and blankets. That from Philadelphia will arrive in Chicago to-morrow noon.

THE CONDITION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

And the probabilities of their being able to pay any portion of their losses, is eagerly canvassed. The general impression seems to be that the foreign companies will pay, and there is also a strong feeling of confidence in San Francisco companies. That some of the Eastern companies have given notice of their intention to pay has already been stated.

THE CONDITION OF THE WATER WORKS.

While it has been one of vital interest, has also been most difficult to definitely ascertain, on account of the difficulty of getting to them through the dense smoke that continued to cover yesterday afternoon the district where they are situated. The facts are, that all of the three immense pumping engines are badly injured by the action of the fire, and falling of the roof, but the boilers are uninjured, and the best engine is in such condition that Superintendent Orgier says he will have it in working order within a week. Meantime, water is being hauled from the South and from the artesian well on the West Division and distributed free. A careful estimate of the

NUMBER OF PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS,

Based on the recent census, puts the total at not less than 110,000, distributed as follows: In the North Division 85,000, or all but 5,000 of the entire population according to the recent city census; in the South Division 20,000, and in the West Division 5,000. Thousands of these unfortunates are, however, leaving the city on every train. The railroads carry all free who desire to go. The churches and school houses are still crowded to repletion with refugees from the burnt district, for whose care every effort is being made by relief committees from other cities, added by private and now abundant, though scattered generosity of the entire country. The supply of food is now abundant, thanks to the munificent generosity, and supplies of bedding and clothing, which are now most needed, are coming in from all quarters.

SEEKING FRIENDS.

Hundreds of people are constantly arriving from nearly every city and town in the country, many looking after friends who were residents or visited here, and others actuated by curiosity. The streets of the burnt district are fairly crowded to-day with a curious throng of citizens and strangers, most of whom, where they have been sheltered and made comfortable, and last night it was believed but very little suffering existed.

With the assistance of Gen. Sheridan and Col. Forsyth, the various commands have been organized and set to work carrying out their various duties very quietly and effectually.

IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF PROVISIONS

Have arrived, many car loads being cooked and ready for distribution, and others have been telegraphed to several places to stop sending in any more at present. Twenty car loads of provisions and 10,000 blankets came from Cincinnati, accompanied by seventeen of her citizens. Supplies sent in twenty car loads of provisions. The first supply of provisions came from Milwaukee, Springfield, Lafayette, Burlington, Racine, Madison, Kenosha, Depere, Urbana, Sycamore, Allegheny and Jacksonville, Davenport, and Plymouth sent in one car of provisions each; Eckhard and Fort Wayne sent three cars each; Cleveland, Sandusky, Oshkosh and Davenport, two cars. The Cincinnati, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad brought eight carloads from Neponset. The various cities throughout the country have almost all telegraphed offers of money and supplies of various kinds, and the mayor made tenders of large amounts of money, and many of her private citizens give $10,000 apiece.

LIBERALITY ON THE PART OF RAILROADS.

Jay Gould has telegraphed the use of fast trains and free transportation over his road. All the railroads leading out of Chicago are carrying, free of charge, over their roads such of the citizens as have friends in other places, and this kindness on their part is being largely availed of. Many are leaving the city. Our own citizens are doing everything it is possible for them to do, feeding, clothing, sympathizing; and our women are nursing the sick and clothing the needy, and doing all they can to relieve the distressed. Many of the private houses are accommodating all they can shelter.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR PALMER.

Governor Palmer sent a special messenger with five thousand dollars yesterday, and came here himself this morning to assist in affording relief. He has called a special session of the Legislature to convene at Springfield on the thirtieth instant.

STATES TENDERING HELP.

Many Governors of States have been heard from, and tender assistance on behalf of their respective States. At a meeting of the citizens of St. Louis, two hundred and ninety thousand dollars were subscribed. Cincinnati pledges two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. New York will probably assist us with a half a million dollars.

GUARDING AGAINST INCENDIARISM.

As our city is without water by reason of the destruction of the water works, the greatest care is being exercised to prevent the fire from breaking out, but our present helpless condition is a fire might inflict untold additional misery upon us, and in consequence a large number of specials have been sworn in to watch and patrol our streets, and guard all places which might be in danger of incendiary attacks.

NO EXTORTION PERMITTED.

The Common Council yesterday passed an ordinance fixing the price of bread at eight cents for a loaf of twelve ounces, or in proportion to other loaves of a less or greater weight, and affixing a penalty of ten dollars for each violation of the ordinance, which is to remain in force ten days.

JOURNALS OF THE VOLUME PUBLICATION.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—An agent from several Chicago papers has just arrived here to procure type and material to enable the papers to resume. Mr. Halstead, of the *Commercial*, has secured type and material enough to enable three papers to start.

The gentleman, Mr. Farrar, reports the scenes in Chicago during Monday and last night as

APPALLING IN THE EXTREME.

Many persons became crazed and jumped into the river, while several stabbed and killed themselves. Those in the immediate neighborhood of the fire attempted to save their property by loading it on wagons. The horses became wild and unmanageable and rushed through the streets, knocking down men, women and children, and

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, the home of Hon. D. J. MORRELL, has been redeemed, Mr. SAMUEL HENRY having been elected to the Legislature by four hundred majority. Republicans of this county will everywhere receive the praise which their unexpected victory fully entitles them to. Like Luzerne county, the home of that sterling Republican, W. W. KETCHUM, Cambria will not be forgotten by the Republican party of the State.

OHIO maintains her high standing among the family of Republican States. With 25,000 majority for Gen. NOYES, the Republican candidate for Governor, and a Republican majority in the Legislature, which insures a Republican United States Senator, the Democrats, who made a desperate struggle, must abandon all expectation concerning Ohio hereafter. She stands shoulder to shoulder with Pennsylvania against the false Democracy, whose last hope of carrying the country has been destroyed by Tuesday's elections.

CITIZENS of Rochester, New York, whose charter like our own forbids any increase of the city debt, guaranteed the corporation bonds for the relief of Chicago till the necessary legislation could be obtained. Inasmuch as the necessities of Chicago are not only dreadful but immediate, it is to be regretted that this course was not taken in Pittsburgh, and perhaps it is not too late now. The bonds might be in addition to the individual subscriptions, or, since expedition is so necessary, used to make out the sum pledged. We would like to see Pittsburgh not only liberal but prompt. One hundred thousand dollars on the Rochester plan, which would be of immediate operation, and the individual subscription besides, would probably place us in about our proper position in the list of cities. Was not Pittsburgh once in ashes?

MR. DILWORTH was beaten for county Commissioner and Mr. STUCKRATH, Democrat, elected over him by a thorough organization of those who are for the largest license in the liquor business. He had been conspicuous in assisting to expose the frauds of and bringing to punishment commissioners NEELY and MCGEE, and was thoroughly on the record in favor of an honest and rigid administration of the license law. It is possible that in some respects he had not been as politic as he might have been,—at all events he incurred the animosity of those who were too much for him at the polls. We know that he did not wish the office for benefits that it would confer on him other than as he was a part of the community that needed him; he could much better afford to dispense with it than the county afford to dispense with him. It is impossible, with our knowledge of some things in the past and anticipations of the future, to resist the conclusion that the result will not prove advantageous to the community, and the remark may apply with considerable directness to some who assisted to produce it.

LAST spring, it will be recollected, the diminutive island of Heligoland was made the subject of considerable diplomatic correspondence between the British and German Ministers, which toward its close assumed so sharp and angry a phase that it was thought in some quarters it might lead to an open rupture between those countries. It appears that the question has now passed from the Cabinets of Great Britain and Prussia to the persons most nearly interested in the matter—the islanders themselves—who are said to have forwarded a petition to the Emperor WILLIAM, signed by every man on the island, expressing an earnest desire to be annexed to Germany, and asking his Majesty to bring the transfer about. Now the question is whether BISMARCK will make this appeal the occasion of another request to the British Government to yield possession to Prussia; and whether, if Lord GRANVILLE refuses to entertain the project, bad blood will come of it. It would not be very surprising should it turn out that the great Dutch Talleyrand was responsible for this action of the simple minded islanders, with a view to making ultimate use of it.

CITIES BURNT.

The appalling calamity by which the fair city of Chicago has been overwhelmed and turned into desolation, can hardly fail to be wisely interperted to the advantage of other cities and towns. Reflecting on the perfection at length attained in the contrivance and construction of machinery for extinguishing and arresting fire, and on the completeness of the arrangements for its application, people have sometimes hastily assumed that a conflagration so extensive and ruinous, had been rendered simply impossible. The truth is that fire is still as it has always been the most dreadful enemy of cities. It is remarkable that the perils of its hostility are commonly so little taken into practical account; that as an ever present element which may at any moment get the upper hand and cause general desolation, it does not more steadily occupy the thoughts and command the vigilance of men whose persons and property are constantly exposed to its possible ravages.

Dr. JOHNSON said that "the conflagration of a city with all its tumult of concomitant distress, is one of the most dreadful spectacles which the world can offer to human eyes." To any one who merely imagines the scene, the remark seems strictly just, and it will, doubtless, be fully verified by details of the Chicago calamity yet to be received. No conflagration of equal extent has ever occurred upon the Western Continent, and in view of the splendor of many of the edifices destroyed, of the sad reverses of fortune and of the aggregate misery, which are among its consequences, the burning of Chicago will rank with the most memorable events of the kind in history. By the New York fire of December 16, 1835, only six hundred and forty-eight houses, and property worth only twenty millions of dollars, were destroyed, while very few human lives were lost. To find a historical parallel of the Chicago fire we must go back to the great fire of London, which raged from the 2d to the 6th of September, inclusive, 1666. Its ruins covered 436 acres. Eighty-nine churches, (including St. Paul's) the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, Guildhall, Sion College and about thirteen thousand two hundred private houses were consumed. In consequence of the destruction of their dwellings two hundred thousand persons were compelled to encamp in the fields near the city. In PEPYS's Memoirs under the year the reader will find many interesting details concerning the event. His first entry is—September 3d, Lord, how full of care I was this night sitting up late last night to get things ready against our feast to-day, Jane called us up about three in the morning, to tell us of a great fire they saw in the city. So I arose and slipped on my night gown and went to a window; and thought it far off, on the back side of Marke-Lane, at the farthest; but being unused to such fires as followed, I thought it far enough off; and so went to bed again, and to sleep."

The fire originated in the King's baker's house, in Pudding lane. PEPYS mentions on that day meeting the Lord Mayor, to whom he gave an order from the King, CHARLES II., to arrest the fire by pulling down houses. To this message his Lordship "cried like a fainting woman: 'Lord! what can I do? I am spent; people will not obey me. I have been pulling down houses; but the fire overtakes us faster than we can do it.'" PEPYS elsewhere writes of the fire as "a most horrid, malicious, bloody flame, not like the fine flame of an ordinary fire."

To find another conflagration of equal magnitude (not an incident of war) we must go back to the year sixty-six of the Christian era, when a considerable portion of Rome was laid in ashes, including the Imperial palace and the gardens of Macaenas. The population of the city at the time somewhere between 1,200,000 and 2,000,000. Of the fourteen regions into which the city was divided, four only remained uninjured; three were utterly destroyed, and of the seven others all that was left were some half-consumed houses. TACITUS, who, in the 15th book of his Annals, gives a full account of the disaster, says that it was uncertain whether the fire originated in accident or in the malice of the Emperor, NERO. When it began he was at Antium, and did not return to the city until his palace began to be in peril. He showed himself very kind in providing accommodations for the vast multitudes rendered homeless, throwing open for their use the Campus Martius the palace of Agrippa and his own gardens, caused great numbers of sheds to be run up as temporary shelters, and had household furniture brought from Ostia and from the villas around Rome. He also reduced the price of grain. These acts of kindness, however, did not help him with the people, who fully believed the current report that, while the city was burning his majesty amused himself in his domestic theater exhibiting the destruction of Troy. In fact, it was well known that he wanted the city destroyed that he might rebuild it in his own way, and attach to it his own name. Among the details of the scene mentioned by TACITUS were the lamentations of women, children and helpless old persons; the vain attempts of the people to save their property, and a despair from failure or from the loss of friends, which prompted many to abandon all efforts and to fall voluntary victims to the flames. First on the sixth day, says TACITUS, the conflagration was arrested, after the houses far and wide around had been torn down, so that the sea of flame encountered nothing but empty space. After a short interval, however, the conflagration burst forth in another place. But this place was less crowded with human dwellings, few lives were destroyed and the chief ruin fell upon certain temples of the gods and upon houses devoted to amusement. As in the instance of Chicago, so in Rome, incendiaries were busy spreading the fire, even in the presence of the people.

An incident of the disaster, an incident comparatively insignificant at the time but memorable since and forever, was the fact, that NERO, to divert suspicion and odium from himself, caused the Christians of the city to be charged with the crime of having set it on fire. The few sentences in which the great historian records the fact now form the most intensely interesting passage in all Roman literature. Of course no evidence sustained the Emperor's charge, but abhorred by the Pagans and ignorantly regarded as "enemies of the human race," a great multitude of them, under pretext of the offense alleged, were put to death amid cries of derision and insult. Some were enveloped in the skins of wild beasts and devoured by dogs, others were crucified, while others covered with pitch, were set up and burnt as candles to lighten the streets.

It is interesting to know that Rome was rebuilt, not only in much finer style, but upon a plan much more favorable to the health of the inhabitants. This was the fact in the case of London also; the mean houses and the narrow streets were got rid of, and the city was so reconstructed that the plague has never prevailed there since. Doubtless Chicago also, *redivivus*, will be not only a more beautiful and imposing, but a more salubrious city than ever before. And, especially, it may be confidently expected that it will be so rebuilt, in the material and arrangement of the houses, as to be exempt from the chances of such a disaster as the one by which it has perished.

THE STATE.

The State is Republican by a majority ranging somewhere between ten and twenty thousand. While the West has about held its own, or made slight gains on GRANT's vote of 1868, the East has made considerable gains. In Philadelphia the Republican majority is reported at rising ten thousand. The Legislature is unquestionably Republican in both branches. It was for the Legislature that the Democrats made their greatest struggle. Having lost ground from last year, the result must be to them especially mortifying, while the decisive Republican majority in the popular vote destroys any expectation they may have entertained of carrying the State hereafter. Pennsylvania may now be put down as permanently Republican. The vote on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention, so far as we have any knowledge, is next to unanimous in the affirmative.

THE all-absorbing subject of the Chicago conflagration crowded out from our columns at the time our telegrams relating to the Texas election. There can, however, hardly be a doubt that the reported Democratic successes are substantially correct, and that the State has gone against us. Local maladministration was unquestionably the cause of the defeat of the Republican ticket, and the lesson to be learned from it is that the people will not long nor tamely submit to be robbed of their money or defrauded of their rights, whether by Democrats in New York, or Republicans in Texas. The masses are determined that they will have upright and and frugal government; and, although we are by no means inclined to believe that the people of Texas will gain any real advantage from their swap, it is none the less an admonition to the Republicans of that State to turn over a new leaf. The result of the election will increase the chances against us in the Presidential fight, as well as in the contest for the next Legislature of the Lone Star State. But if the lesson of the defeat is heeded and understood as it ought to be, we may yet regain all that has been lost. The discomfiture is a new and cogent illustration of the imperative necessity which everywhere rests upon the Republican party, of reforming the abuses which have grown up within it, and getting rid of the corruptionists and shysters who tend to bring it into disgrace. No man must be permitted to act as a leader who does not appeal to the moral instincts of the people. Unworthy men and questionable measures must be repudiated by the party, or the party will be repudiated by the people. This is the meaning of the Texas election, and this is also the significance of the spirit of political unrest which is abroad throughout the whole land. If the Republican party is sufficiently clear eyed to discern the signs of the times, and brave enough to undertake the new duties that await it, it has yet a glorious future. But not else; for in the last analysis only integrity is power.

NEARLY or quite one-third of the Republican voters of Allegheny County neglected to vote on Tuesday. The party owes no thanks to them that it was not beaten; nor have they made much progress in correcting the evils which they are ready to plead as their reason for absenting themselves from the polls. Bad as some things undeniably are, we defy any number of those who complain loudest to show that absenteeism does not tend directly to aggravate rather than correct whereof they complain. If the much-complained-of evils are not to be cured, if cured they ever are, by attending to elections—by which we mean by commencing at the beginning and going through to the end with everything that relates to nominations and candidates—then we respectfully ask how are they to be? What do you propose, gentlemen; and how do you expect to rank as consistent—not to say honest—men by not seizing and zealously using the only appointed method for carrying on the government. Viewed in the proper light party politics are eminently respectable. It is, moreover, the most necessary business that can engage the citizens' attention. And we wish to know how those who are most deeply interested in legislation and the outcome of office-holding, expect to get along without giving politics their attention, and what right, in case they do not, they have to complain of anything whatever. The idea has for some time prevailed among a numerous and no doubt highly respectable class, that to engage in politics, especially nomination making, was to do something extremely dirty and reprehensible. But this must be given up, or there will be something to complain of more serious than has yet been experienced; and the sooner the hold-back policy is abandoned, the better will it be for those who practice it and the country.

THE comments of the Republican press upon the miserable failure of the Rochester Convention to make good its boasted promises, have enraged the leading organs of Democracy beyond measure. One of the New York Journals terms the Convention which has been given to the swindle "bald, wicked dishonesty," while the *World* resents the charge of affiliation with Democracy, by rushing off into a wild and unintelligible disquisition upon every conceivable subject save the one at issue. What difference does it make, we should like to know, whether Tweed had a seat on the floor or not, so long as he was the power behind the throne? Everybody who is not an idiot knows that the Boss controlled the convention as absolutely as he controlled the Legislature at Albany, that Seymour danced to the tune he whistled, and that Tilden sneezed when he took snuff. The Reformers went to a shearing, and came back shorn, and Tammany still rules the Democratic roast.

"THE half crown, or two and a half shilling piece, has been abolished from the British currency.

From present appearances it will not be a very long time before the whole crown meets with a similar fa e.

German Laborers and Farmers in Eastern Virginia.

Some readers, no doubt, remember that at the close of our civil war, special efforts were put forth to attract German settlers into eastern and middle Virginia. The class induced to regard the favorable representations made, consisted chiefly of men without capital and wholly dependent for subsistence on the labor of their hands. It appears that most of them found themselves quite unable to put up with the sort of treatment they received from the native Virginia farmers, who had been accustomed to manage only slaves. In fact, the Germans being mere laborers were expected to be content with such food and lodgings as were formerly assigned to negroes, and the wages paid them did not suffice to procure any better, so that most of them were glad to escape from their miserable position on almost any terms. Certain Poles attracted into the same section seem to have been looked upon by their Virginian employers with a half romantic feeling. They were believed to be persons reduced to the necessity of manual labor by misfortune, martyrs to their love of liberty, and therefore entitled to kind consideration on the part of "the descendants of cavaliers." How long this sentiment survived familiar knowledge and the payment of wages, we are not told; but it seems that the poor compatriots of Kosciusko were found to be indolent and impracticable, and their employers at length grew weary of them. Such facts are interesting as they illustrate the experience by which the most humane and liberal of our American slaveholders have had to learn the conduct of free labor.

Somewhat later, Germans of a wealthier class, able to buy land, formed colonies in the same region of Virginia referred to last year. In a German paper of New York, the *Journal*, General Sigel has lately published a letter received from one of these colonists, which gives a very favorable report of their success and prospects. The colony described numbers about thirty persons, and is placed in Louisburg county, sixty miles south of Richmond. The price of land varies from five to ten dollars an acre, according to the improvements upon it, and the soil is represented as everywhere originally good, and very productive. The farmer, however, must have some capital if he would avoid the necessity of cultivating his ground in the old beaten bad Virginia way. In Lauenburg county nineteen thousand acres are owned by Germans. The climate is pleasant and healthy. Tobacco, maize and wheat are now the chief crops, but the climate is admirably adapted for the vine, and wine is certainly destined to be the great product of the future.

The Insurance Interest and the Chicago Fire.

Although every business interest of the country will in a great or less degree experience serious derangement from the dreadful calamity which has overtaken Chicago, it is apparent that the insurance interests of the country will suffer most severely of all. It is, of course, at present totally impossible to estimate the number or value of the buildings which have been destroyed; but when we consider that they embrace many thousands, and that a very large number of these were the most extensive railroad, banking, and commercial institutions of the country, some idea of the terrible magnitude of the losses may be obtained. A number of leading foreign companies will be heavy losers, although their enormous capital will probably enable them to surmount their embarrassments with comparatively little difficulty. It is clear, however, that the business of underwriting is much affected. Several radical changes will also doubtless be effected as to rates of premiums and assumption of risks. Ultimately it will probably result in placing the business on a sounder footing and in bringing to pass a number of greatly needed reforms. The Insurance Convention, which meets in New York city next week, will of course take the whole subject into earnest consideration. The number of insurance companies doing business in Chicago is one hundred and nine, representing a cash capital of $19,987,109, and assets to the amount of $70,809,300. Twenty-six of these are Illinois companies, having a cash capital of $5,161,567, with $6,746,299 91 assets; while eighty-four are companies of other States (including a number of foreign companies), with $34,816,602 cash capital, and assets to the amount of $73,063,566 22. In some of these companies only a fract on of the capital has been paid up, and issued on policies, and probably also many of the securities which they held, have been destroyed, they will at the best be able to pay only a small percentage of the losses insured.

THE following paragraph from the late Cincinnati speech of the Secretary of the Treasury has more force in it than all the wire-drawn arguments which could be adduced by professional politicians between sunrise and sunset:

"The public credit has been so improved that six per cent. bonds, which sold for 80 cents in coin, are worth to-day about $7; and that five per cent. bonds which in July, 1868, sold for less than 75 per cent., are worth about par in the markets of the world. More than two hundred and fifty million dollars of the public debt has been paid. The taxes have been reduced at the rate of $50,000,000 a year, and our financial condition at this moment is such as to justify the expectation that at the next session of Congress they may be reduced at least $30,000,000 more. Further, $200,000,000 of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., are now called in, and in their place an equal amount of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., are to be issued, making a saving for the ten years of more than twenty-four million dollars. The interest account has been reduced about $15,000,000 a year. The net expenses, excluding the interest on the public debt, pensions, bounties, the cost of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and all expenses resulting from the war, have been reduced from $178,929,371 77 for the year ending June 30, 1868, to $60,648,202 39 for the year ending June 30, 1871, thus showing the actual cost of the peace establishment to be less than one hundred millions a year."

Let the farmers and mechanics of Pennsylvania cut this paragraph out and carry it in their pockets until election day. It is the best showing of the claim which the Republican party has for popular support that can possibly be given. For the future, the Secretary recommends that the debt be reduced at the rate of fifty millions of dollars a year, which contemplates a reduction of taxation to the same amount, relieving the people of their burdens to a very great extent. If the yeomanry of the country are dissatisfied with the prospect, they will of course so declare themselves at the polls. But we do not think they will be. Certainly the indorsement of the Tammany system would not be an improvement upon it.

THE Philadelphia *Press* makes the announcement that the "Woman's Club" of Washington, organized some time ago for the advancement of a certain praiseworthy reform, is dead. This is an error. It is neither dead, nor does it exhibit any signs of decay. The earliest phase which almost every humanitarian movement assumes is that of zealous enthusiasm; sometimes a little wild and vague, very seldom overwise, so far as the methods of operation are concerned. But if it possesses any inherent vitality, this effervescence soon ceases, and healthy practical work takes its place. This is the case with the "Woman's Club." An "Industrial College" for the classes in whose behalf the movement was undertaken was last week opened under the most favorable auspices; a considerable payment on the building and furniture being made at the time. Thirteen students (surely in the widest sense they are students) have already availed themselves of the opportunities and advantages afforded by the College, and many others have signified their desire to become members. Application for admittance are preferred faster than arrangements can be made to receive them, and all who have placed themselves under the new influences are reported as being happy and contented. It is possible that mistakes have been made by the leaders of the movement; but like other successful reformers before them they have at length harnessed their ideal to the ground, and are evidently on the right track.

THE amount of railroad building going on in America is altogether unprecedented, and the consequent demand for iron is very great. Even if no new lines were building, the mere renewal of roadway and rolling stock for 53,000 miles of railroad would require an enormous amount of iron. Then we have a tremendous increase of demand for iron for machinery in manufactures and for implements in agriculture and the ordinary arts. If we take agriculture alone, and look at the immense annual increase of tillage, and calculate the regular demand for agricultural implements, we shall see that this item is of great interest to the iron trade. But in addition to all this we have commenced the construction of iron steamships, tugs, barges and sailing vessels and iron petroleum cars and tanks; and the number of iron coal cars demanded increases rapidly; we are also using iron in building to an unusual extent. In fact, iron was never before in anything like the demand in America that it is now.

"SAVE me from my friends." The *Post*, having by its earnest and eloquent advocacy of the Democratic ticket helped the Republican party in the campaign which is now over, has again mounted its Sixteenth Amendment hobby, which it rides with the fearless ease of a free-booter. We admire alike the pluck and the activity of our neighbor, but if it is really anxious for the passage of such an amendment to the Constitution, it had better turn round and denounce it as a "radical" conspiracy against the liberties of the people. Because, you see, neighbor, the obstinate masses will persist in doing exactly as you don't want them to do.

THE foreign imports at New York for the month of August were nearly thirty-eight and a half millions, and were larger than for any previous month in our history. For the eight months of the calendar year they amount to $271,278,400, and for the entire year will exceed all precedent in the import returns, unless there is a great decline between this date and its close. The exports for August show a very gratifying increase in produce and merchandise, the gain being almost as great upon the figures for the same month of last year as the total of imports. Since January 1 they amount to $207,741,711 against $167,761,320 in the same time last year. Since the close of August the imports have shown but little increase on last year, while the exports have increased even more than in August, so that the September return will present a still more gratifying comparison.

OUR National Capitol has recently undergone very material alteration. The Columbus bronze doors have been removed to the east front entrance, and the space left by their removal, as well as all the other passage-ways leading from the House wing into the old Hall of Representatives, widened. This is a decided improvement, for the reason that the exquisite beauty and marvelous workmanship of these doors, always attract the attention of the crowds visiting the Capitol as sight seers, and consequently often impede the travel constantly kept up between the two houses. The passage floors leading from the rotundin into the south wing of the building have also been raised to a level with the others, thus giving an uninterrupted line from one hall to the other. The door ways have also been uniformly widened, so that, standing on the Speaker's desk, there is an unobstructed view to the chair of the President of the Senate. The effect is very fine.

A RECENT LETTER from Rome says the city is so crowded that you would hardly know the old city. At this period of the year, formerly, the city was remarkable for its magnificent solitudes. All this has passed away. There seems to be no fear of fevers. *Pernicious* is never thought of. The way to test the matter of the crowded state of the city is to drive through the streets at night; go down the Corso to Piazza Colonna, where a military band plays every evening. You will find the street all the way from the Piazza del Popolo buzzing, the stores dazzling bright, the cafes crowded. Gradually the street grows more and more dense; by the time you hear the Piazza Colonna, very likely you will have to get out of your carriage, send it out of the Corso and tell the coachman to meet you at a less thronged point.

A WRITER on Pompeii in 1871, says: "Of the inhabitants of Pompeii thousands perished, though many more were saved. Hand in hand large crowds groped their way through the streets, and escaped to the open country. At the chief gate there stood a sentinel, who sternly kept his post, and died in harness. Planted in his sentry box, he covered his mouth with his tunic, and held on against the choking and sulphurous shower. But the ashes fell and fell, filling the streets beyond possibility of being passed, and buried the soldier, holding his weapon with one hand and veiling his mouth with the other. He was found there—a standing skeleton grasping a rusted sword."

THE weekly report of the grain market of Chicago, made up on Saturday evening last, was that the amount on hand, stored in the several elevators, all of which are reported to have been destroyed, was eleven million bushels, about half of which were wheat and rye, and the balance corn and oats. There is one species of loss that will probably come up to twelve millions of dollars in value.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is stated that in the vicinity of Elliott City, Md., there is a regular organized band of incendiaries in the First district, whose sole business is to set fire to houses and barns belonging to prominent citizens in that part of the country. It is a noticeable fact that those who have suffered in this way were all of southern proclivities during the war, and since that time have been warm opponents of Republicanism.

The British consul at Rome is credited with stating, in a report recently laid before the English parliament by the foreign office, that the very fine qualities of Roman voices is attributed to the mothers swaddling their babies. When a mother is employed out of doors the baby is suspended from its back to a nail in the wall, and allowed to cry for several hours together, "which continued act of crying exercises and forms the vocal organs in an extraordinary way." What next?

A singular accident recently occurred in the streets of London. A huge steam roller was left standing in the street, while the careless engineer went to dinner. Some mischievous boys got upon it, and by some means managed to start it. The damage done was considerable, the machine demolishing a large show window, and otherwise injuring the building into which it ran.

The advisability of enacting a general pension law, to take the place of those now on the statute books, which are of a conflicting character, will be urged upon the next Congress. A change in the pension law applicable to the war of 1812 will also be recommended. Under one section of the law the widows of soldiers of that war, who married since all the country (which is not three days' consumption); and, unless there is a rapid increase in production, we may see the high prices of 1869 repeated, when highwines sold in September as high as $1 25, and in October at $1 37. From the best information, we estimate the present consumption of highwines at 800 barrels per day in excess of the consumption. Now that Commissioner Douglass has issued imperative orders to all collectors to make returns on the 1st of October of all uncollected and overdue taxes, we may expect to hear of many Western distilleries being advertised for sale for special taxes due and uncollected for the past year, but through extreme consideration of collectors and assessors allowed to run in competition with those who thought it best to pay their taxes. When this order is enforced, it will cut off at least a dozen distilleries now in full blast.

The Warning has been Heeded.

Since the exposure of the attempts made by certain unscrupulous local dealers, to palm off their coarse astringents, made from cheap and impure materials, in the place of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, public opinion has set strongly against these empirics and their preparations. Their occupation is gone, or soon will be. When the light is let into deception it soon wilts down. Persons who trifle with their own health, by using unknown preparations, with no guarantee to sustain them, when an established specific, proven by twenty years' experience to be exactly what it is claimed to be, is within their reach, are sure to repent their temerity. Many have done so in this instance, but it is hoped that the truth plainly spoken has arrested the evil. In the meantime the demand for the leading protective and restorative medicine of America was never so great as it has been this season. From the fever and ague districts of the west, southwest, and south, it is literally overwhelming, and it may be said of the advices from all parts of the country of the cures it is effecting in dispepsia, bilious complaints, and chronic constipation, that "their name is legion." Everywhere the sick and feeble have realized the importance of "holding fast that which is good," and of avoiding what is spurious and dangerous.

The Bourbon Whiskey Trade.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

The trade in Bourbon whisky during the past three years has been most disastrous to many of the heaviest houses engaged in that line, not, however, from any decrease in the consumption, but more particularly from over-trading. In the fall of '68 and spring of '69 the production of Bourbon whiskey was far in excess of the requirements of trade, and a wild speculation was gone into which carried the price as much above its legitimate value as the supply was in excess of the legitimate demand. During the season there were produced in Kentucky about 200,000 barrels. That season's production was estimated at 90c to $1 25 per gallon in bond. Two years subsequent to this many thousands of barrels of this same Bourbon was sold, tax paid, for the first cost in bond, making a clear loss of the tax, to say nothing of shrinkage, interest, storage, &c., for two years. In the season of '69 and '70, the quantity produced was also in excess of the requirements of the trade, and the losses sustained that season were also heavy, bringing many hitherto strong houses into a state of bankruptcy. These two disastrous seasons had a remarkably stimulating effect upon the production of 1870-71, when the production was very far short of the consumption; hence, naturally enough, the sharp advance which has taken place the past summer. From the best information we can obtain, the Kentucky distillers will make still less whisky this season than last, owing partly to the excessive high price of corn in Kentucky compared with the neighboring States, besides there is not much trade for Kentucky Bourbon, the majority of people preferring a redistilled, pleasantly flavored, mellow Bourbon to even a three-year old straight whisky. This change has been very visible of late, and has created an increased demand for highwines.

We have seldom seen the stock of highwines reduced to so small an amount as at present. There are probably not over 800 barrels in store in New York (two days' consumption), and Cincinnati and Louisville are in about the same condition. Even if the Commissioner should see fit to allow the withdrawal of highwines sold in September as high as $1 25, and in October at $1 37 (from the best information, we estimate the present consumption of highwines at 800 barrels per day in excess of the consumption. Now that Commissioner Douglass has issued imperative orders to all collectors to make returns on the 1st of October of all uncollected and overdue taxes, we may expect to hear of many Western distilleries being advertised for sale for special taxes due and uncollected for the past year, but though extreme consideration of collectors and assessors allowed to run in competition with those who thought it best to pay their taxes. When this order is enforced, it will cut off at least a dozen distilleries now in full blast.

PERSONAL.

Madame Janauschek is a remarkably industrious woman and an apt student. A Bohemian by birth, she plays equally well in German, French and English—all acquired tongues. After her performance in the evening she revives her flagging energy with coffee, and then studies until four or five o'clock in the morning. Next day she directs the rehearsal in person, and takes a four-hour lesson in English. She works from pure love of work, for she possesses an ample fortune. Her net income as an actress in America has been about $30,000 a season, and probably more than ever before.

The venerable Frederick Dent, father of Mrs. President Grant, a few days ago completed his eighty-fifth year, and celebrated the event by a trip from the residence of General Dent, in Georgetown, to the Executive Mansion, where he received the congratulations of a large number of personal friends. The old gentleman is still a hale old man, and bears his accumulated years better than many a younger man. He says he has never been sick a day in his life, which he attributes more than any thing else to the active business life he led for many years and to regular habits.

Beer Drinking Germany vs. Puritanical America.

[Berlin Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

I accept it as a maxim that those who work solely for the gratification of appetite may rise in revolutionary seditions and mobs against bakers, butchers and brewers, when bread, meat and beer are high, but will never make either sword or torch for the principles of government, as the Puritan American character so often has done. If these premises are correct, it follows that the Prussian monarchy has but one foe—the real, true and undebauched workingman. Whether consciously or not I am unable to say, but it seems as though the government, notwithstanding the pious sentiments of the Emperor-King, were deliberately aiding the development of beer drinking among the people. A sensuous people are easily governed. A hog needs only plenty of food and a mud-puddle. A long whip is sufficient to drive cattle. If the atheists faith that there is no hereafter be true, and that the maximum amount of sensuous enjoyment be the true aim of life, I am willing to concede that the Berliner folks understand life better than the American. And if we hold that our soul is immortal and that therefore our highest faculties alone survive, while the others perish, I believe the earnest and conscientious life of the Puritan American is altogether the purest and the best. I find here a people vivacious, good-natured, but sensuous to a degree which I never could have imagined. Theaters, operas, open-air concerts, dances and drinking saloons (ten to one I admit) are the only things that occupy the thoughts and attention of the young and old. I believe that there is more money spent in Berlin for amusement and drinks than for regular household expenses.

Of a free press or a free pulpit, as well as of actual self-government, the Germans have no idea. The State religion has killed real religion. It preaches only what the cultus minister directs. It is only an additional policeman. It dares not to say one word against the State, from its standpoint, ought to be considered the most outrageous sacrilege and violation of the Sabbath. I combed twenty large handbills, which announced either theaters or beer hall concerts, at a single hill post. No doubt these places are crowded, while the churches are empty. Why should they not be empty, when the church deserts and betrays the people's cause?

The Effect of Tammany in the Country.

A letter writer says: Country merchants are getting rid of New York, because they argue that high rents must call for commensurate profits. You can hire a wholesale warehouse in Philadelphia for about one-third of the rates here, and you can get a house at the same figure. Our rents here are forced up by the vast increase in taxation. Hence, the ring is driving trade away from the city which they rob. It is evident that business is generally very dull here, considering we are in what is called the busy season. A very intelligent business man from Toronto, Pa., O. D. Bartlett, whom I have known for twenty years, remarked to me a few days ago, "How can you expect men to come here and trade when you have this hundred million debt? They know it must be made out of them, and they will go elsewhere." There was no answering this remark, and it is evident that the city is losing its trade in this manner. The taxes are utterly beyond all ordinary fairness; but even when collected they fall of their end, for instead of paying the city obligations they are needed to keep up that army of retainers which is necessary to the existence of the ring.

Trying to Blow Up a Hotel.

The New York *Standard* says that on Monday the engineer at French's Hotel gave notice to his firemen that on account of his drunken and lazy habits they must part company. The fireman heard his dismissal with stolidity, and received an order on the cashier for his wages. It was customary for him to complete his day's work. During the course of the day, the engineer had occasion to leave the engine room for some purpose or five o'clock in the morning. Next day she directs the rehearsal in person, and takes a four-hour lesson in English. She works from pure love of work, for she possesses an ample fortune. Her net income as an actress in America has been about $30,000 a season, and probably more than ever before. Her net income as an actress in America has been about $30,000 a season, and probably more than ever before.

Startling Story of Mormon Plans.

Information is said to have been received at Washington indicating that the Mormons have considered a fearful plan of retaliation toward the Government for the course which has been pursued in Utah against polygamy by the Federal Judicial authorities. It is nothing less than an effort to foment an Indian war from Arizona to the northern bounds of Utah, to destroy the overland railroad, and to isolate the whole western frontier. Additional troops have been ordered to Utah, and as the Government is forewarned in time, any such scheme of warfare may be nipped in the inception. There does not appear to be any information that any aggressive movements have been entered upon, nor that the Mormons are prepared to precipitate hostilities; but it seems that they have this plan in contemplation there seems to be no doubt.

TEA growing is now carried on in various parts of the South with considerable success. A gentleman in Wilmington, N. C., has successfully raised plants and cured tea, which he claims cannot be told from the imported article. He obtained the plants from the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office, previous to the war, and their number has increased every year, the latter plants being fully equal in every respect to those first grown. Successful experiments have also recently been made in South Carolina, Tennessee and California, and the climate of several other sections of the United States is well adapted to this plant. California especially seems to possess peculiar half of which were Saxid District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Fourth Ave.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. No. 1,581. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ELI BADER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Assignee in the above stated case.

J. G. WHITE,
Mercer, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
Low Prices,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

At 12½c, Double Width Poplin Plaids.
At 12½c, Double Width Alpacas.
At 12½c, Good Dark Delaines.
At 30c, Double Warp Heavy Brown Poplins.
At 25c, Serge Poplin Plaids.
At 37½c, Black Alpaca Lustres, extra bargains.
At 15c, Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 8 1-3c, Fast Colored Dark Prints.
At 12½c, Plain Carpets.

DRESS SILKS,
FALL STYLES AND COLORS—VERY CHEAP.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
DRESS GOODS.

6-4 Serge Poplin and Soft Plaids at a bargain.
3-4 Plain and Serge Poplin Plaids, all-wool. Black and Colored Sateen Cloths.
French Merinos, Black and Colored Alpacas. Blankets, Comforts, Quilts.
Cassimeres, Waterproofs and Flannels of all kinds.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Dress Goods.
BLACK AND WHITE SILKS,
PLAIN GREY SILKS.
SHAWLS,
A SPLENDID STOCK JUST OPENED BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS
237 LIBERTY
AND
244 PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:
WHISKIES.
317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 3 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding. 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 3 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand, O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.
COGNAC BRANDIES.
James, Hennessey & Co., 1868, 1865, 1863, 1858.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1860.
J. Dounis, Henry Mounie & Co.
Eau-De-Vie Vieille.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES.
Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.
HOLLAND GINS.
Cologne, Bohlens and Palm Tree.
RUMS.
Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).
Scotch and Irish Whiskies.
Ramsey's, (Scotch); Meban's, (Irish).
PORT WINES.
Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.
SHERRIES.
Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Valette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Straw.
MADEIRAS.
Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.
MALAGA.
Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.
CLARETS.
St. Juliens, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.
CHAMPAGNES.
Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seals, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated
SWEET CATAWBA,
Warranted to keep, on Draught.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers.
GIVE US A CALL.
Littell & Mechling.
WORKS CORNER OF WEBSTER AND FRANCIS AVENUES.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The Gard Brick Co.
Are now prepared to furnish to Contractors and Builders A FIRST-CLAS

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX-PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Tuttle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 11, 1871.

The demand for money in this market has greatly increased, and some slight indications of closeness exist. The protracted lowstage of navigation is working great inconvenience to many of our manufacturers and coal interests. Heavy rediscounting will be required, and the banks may not be able to accommodate as largely as desired the increased need of the hour. Some persons are awaiting its appearance on the open market, which shows that the regular discount houses are getting down in loanable means.

Local stocks are somewhat dull. Small lots of Bank of Pittsburgh stock sold at 74; Gas Company at par; Mechanics' National Bank at 93½; Columbia oil stock is firm at 20, in view of the dividend which is about due.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116⅝	116⅝	115
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅛	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅛	113⅛	112⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	113⅝	113⅛
10-40s	110⅛	110	109⅝
Gold	114⅞	114⅝	114⅛

—The New York *Tribune* says of the Chicago calamity, that the principal part of the insurance risks on the destroyed property is doubtless held by eastern or Atlantic companies, and although we hear of several companies who have risks out to such an extent, that they will find themselves unable to meet their engagements. Let us hope that these are isolated cases. In any event these companies will be compelled to call in their outstanding loans, in readiness for the emergency; and it is to be regretted that the present condition of our banks is not such as might be desired in view of the calls to which they may be subjected. Much eastern capital is invested in Chicago, and the wreck of Chicago real estate, while we also hear of large amounts of Chicago commercial paper held here, re-discounted by our city banks. All this must in time serve to impede the easy course of money. The effects will be felt upon stock property, and upon bond and upon insurance offices here and in other cities, have undoubtedly been exaggerated, but a very uncasy feeling has been the result.

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various boards of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 11, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	88½	89½	89¼	87¾	88	88⅞
Do. Scrip	85⅞	84⅝	84¾	84	84⅛	84⅜
Erie	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
Reading	108	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
Harlem		130				
Mich. Cent	116	116				
Lake Shore	96¾	96¾	97	97	96¾	96¾
Illinois Cent	132	132				
Cleve. & Pittsb	91	91	91	91	91	91
C. & N. W.	68	68⅜	68¼	68	68	68⅛
Do. pref	89	89½	89⅝	89	89	89⅛
Rock Island	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ft. W. & C. guar						
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio & Miss	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Ohio & Miss. pref						
Chic. & Alton						
Do. pref						
R. I. & P.						
Cent. Central		102¾				
Canton						
W. U. Tel	59	59¼	59¼	59¼	59	59⅛
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	48	48¼	48½	48½	48¼	48⅜
Adams Ex		85½	85			
Wells F. Ex	51	51	51	51	51	51
American Ex		62				
U. S. Ex		53				
Gold	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	55⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛
Lehigh Navigation	34¼
Cuba (limited preferred)	7
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	121⅞
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	53¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, deals in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, October 11, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The Chicago calamity is still the all absorbing topic of conversation among all classes, which even overshadows the news of the State elections. The vast extent of loss by the terrible fire in our sister city is beginning to be seen and felt, not only in this country but in Europe. Pittsburgh looked to Chicago for her supplies of western flours, bacon, lard, wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley; but for the present there is actually no business communications with the burnt and burning city. At a meeting of the Grain and Produce Exchange this morning the following transcript of their action was entered on their books: "Nothing done, owing to the calamity of our sister city—Chicago. Markets unsettled; no quotations and no business." We have few changes to note in prices, and these refer to chestnuts, dried fruits, eggs, potatoes and high-wines. The market is reported as fair by dealers. The rumor that mill rates of flour had gone up 40¢ ₱ barrel could not be traced to any reliable source. The weather is dark with strong indications of rain. In consequence coal men seem in the best of spirits. The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,941	4,495	7,436
Apples, bbls	3,194	4,745	7,939
Cheese, boxes	1,709	1,472	3,181
Corn, sacks	1,791	4,572	7,363
Wheat, sacks	7,184	7,627	14,811
Barley, sacks	3,333	3,770	7,154
Rye, sacks	3,053	3,706	6,759
Oats, sacks	5,313	6,306	5,619
Butter, packages	11,131	7,980	19,131
Lard, bbls	536	545	981
Bacon, pieces	17,084	1,500	18,534
Bacon, tierces	243	28	270
Dried beef, tierces	15		15

Below will be found the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER.—Apple butter to ₱ gallon—new and prime quality.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ₱ ton, $5 50.

ASHES.—Common at 6@4½¢; refined 4½@4¾¢; pearls 8@9¢ per lb.

APPLES.—Receipts 1,706 bbls. Good cooking sell at $2 50@3 00 ₱ barrel; ordinary $1 50@2 00.

BEANS.—The market is more active, with sales white navy at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no change to note in prices, and quote as follows: Prime Cincinnati sugar cured hams 17½@17½¢; second quality do 15½@15½¢; sugar-cured shoulders 10¢; plain shoulders 7½@8¢; sugar-cured sides 9¢; clear sides 9¢; breakfast bacon 11@11¢; dried beef 19¢; mess pork $14 50. Lard, Cincinnati kettle, 10¢; Pittsburgh butchers' lard 8@8½¢; Chicago and Cincinnati, in barrels, 7½@8¼¢; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 11½@11¾¢.

CHESTNUTS.—The ruling rates are $4 00@5 00 per bush. The demand is brisk.

DRIED FRUITS.—The stock is rather light and prices are advancing. Apples—Halves are held at 11@12¢; quarters 8@9¢; dried apples 6@8¢ per lb.

CHEESE.—The following are the ruling prices for the varieties named: Boston 8¢; butter 7½¢; cream 9¢; fruit, 12½¢; ginger 12½¢; lemon 12½¢; oyster 7½¢; Sodas 12½¢; soda 7½¢; sugar 10¢; wine 10¢; lemon jumbles, 14¢; spiced jumbles 13¢; sugar jumbles 14¢.

BEESWAX.—The demand has slightly increased and we are reported sales at 33@35¢ ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, ½-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 75; ½-lb do $2 25; 1-lb can $3; 5-lb cans, $20 ₱ per doz.

ENVELOPES.—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Small arrivals of Buckwheat flour are in market; selling at 3½@4c ₱ lb.

BUTTER.—Receipts 50 packages. We are reported sales prime table at 32@35¢ ₱ lb; common 24@25¢.

CIDER.—Sweet cider is arriving freely and meets ready sale at $5 50@6 50 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE.—Receipts 69 boxes. Prices are unchanged, the following being the ruling quotations: 14@15¢ for New York Goshen; Ohio Goshen 13¾@14¼¢; Ohio Factory 11¾@12¾¢; Dairy 11¼@11¾¢.

CRANBERRIES.—The market is well supplied with western varieties; $10@11 ₱ barrel being the ruling figures.

CANDLES.—The market is steady at 19¢ for star, full weight; 17¢ for short weight; mould 12¢ ₱ lb.

CEMENT.—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $3 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

CANNED GOODS.—There has been an advance in prices, and we are reported sales of standard brands at 24¢ ₱ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00; Philadelphia $5 50.

EGGS.—There is a very light supply, and fresh sell readily at 28¢ ₱ dozen.

FLOUR.—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours 668 bbls. The great fire in Chicago has had a visible effect upon the flour market, but in the confused state of things, and the conflicting reports no reaction has yet occurred in market values. The report that mills had advanced their rates seems to be unfounded. We quote as follows: Fancy brands winter $7 75; good Ohio winter $7 00; Minnesota for bakers $7 50; Wisconsin for bakers $7 25; Mills' National, white wheat $8 00; Panhandle, southern amber, $7 50; Morning Glory, red winter, $7 10. Rye flour, $5 00 ₱ bbl. We are reported an active home demand, with not a few orders for shipment at these figures.

GROCERIES.—Market fairly active and prices unchanged. The following are the ruling quotations governing the market:

Coffees—Fancy 22¢; strictly prime 20½@21¼¢; prime 20@20½¢; good 18¾@19¢; fair 18@18¾¢ ₱ lb. fair $ 00; lower grades down to 15¢. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90¢; fair 85¢@90¢. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 80¢; fair 60¢. Japan fancy $1 00; good 80¢; fair 65¢.

Refined Sugars.—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13¼¢; A coffee, 12¢; B coffee, 12¼¢; extra C 12¾¢; C yellow 12¼¢.

Raw Sugars.—New Orleans choice, 11¾¢; prime 10¾@11¢. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾¢; prime 10¾¢.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65¢; do prime 68¢; do choice 70@72¢.

Rice—Carolina 9¾¢; Rangoon 8¢; Patria 8¾@8½¢.

Syrups—Barrel eye & Elder 70¢; white Sugar do 80¢; silver drips 60@63¢; low grades 30@35¢.

GRAIN.—The following are the receipts of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley for the past forty-eight hours:

Wheat sacks	2,988	Oats sacks	2,856
Rye sacks	619	Barley sacks	1,377
Corn sacks	1,926		

As noted in our general remarks, the burning of Chicago has had a demoralizing effect upon the grain market, not only of Pittsburgh, but through out the country. The effect has been the market declined slightly, and has since been rather heavy. The fluctuations were slight and nothing devoid of any special feature.

W. & L. Telegraph	55¾	Rock Island	99⅞
Quicksilver	18	S. J. Central	106⅞
Mariposa	11	Do. pref	77
Preferred	2	Preferred	77⅝
Mariposa pref	8	Wabash	37⅝
Wells-Fargo Express	51	Preferred	75
Ameri'n Express	58	Fort Wayne	96⅞
U. S. Ex	54½	Terre Haute	30
Pacific Mail	48⅜	Preferred	70
New York Cent	88½	Chicago and Alton	119
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	84	Preferred	114
Erie	26	Ohio and Miss	30¾
Preferred	60	Ohio, Col. and Cin	85¾
Harlem	130	Hannibal and St. Jo	34½
Preferred		Lake Shore	96¾
Reading	107⅝	Illinois Central	132
Michigan Central	116	Union Pacific	23½
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	91½	Central Pacific Bonds	101
Northwestern	69½	Union	86¾
Northwestern Pref'd	87¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 19¼c. Flour easier; superfine western and State $5 50@6 05; common to good extra $7 00@7 30; good to choice $7 20@7 75; white western extra $7 75@8 00; Ohio extra $7 15@7 75; St. Louis extra $7 25@8 00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky heavy at 88c. Wheat dull and lower; spring No 2 $1 50@1 51; winter red western $1 61@1 62; amber $1 65@1 68; white $1 70@1 75; extra choice do $1 76@1 80; choice amber Illinois $1 68. Rye, barley and malt nominal. Corn dull and lower; mixed western 48@49¢; afloat 50@56¢. Oats steady; western and Ohio 53½@54¢; Jersey 55¢; State 57¢@58¢. Beef dull and heavy. Pork firm at 26@26¢ for 1871, $18@$20 for 1870, 16@16¢ for 1869, and $15@$16 for 1868, and $14@$15 for mess. Lard firm at 20 cents. Cutmeats firm at 12@12½ cents. Wool firm; extra Ohio 56¢; fine do 52¢; medium unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 16½@18½¢. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾¢; Cuba 9@9¾¢. Molasses firm. Rice firm. Crude petroleum 14½@14¾¢; refined 24¢. Pork firm; mess $17 50; prime $15@$15 50; prime mess $17 50. Beef quiet; mess $7@$11; extra $11@14; hams 12@14¢. Lard quiet at 13@13½¢. Tallow firm; prime 8½¢; long clear 9½¢. Lard firm; No 1 to steam 20¼@20½¢; kettle dried 21¢. Butter quiet and dull; exchanged higher; shoulders 6¾¢; sides 8¢; sides clear rib 8½¢; clear 8¾¢. Tobacco firm; sales 135 hhds. Whisky dull and drooping at 86¢.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—Bagging in good demand and steady at 17@18¢. Cotton quiet and steady, middling 19¢; good but little there. Flour active, prices very firm and not inclined to sell; extra family $6 50@6 75; fancy and choice do good; wheat—red and white $1 40@1 50; sales 2c in bulk and 40@45c from store; receipts liberal and the former stock. Provisions very active and tendency upward; mess pork $16 50@17 00; bulk meats held; bacon sdrns 6½; shoulders 7½; sides clear rib 8½c; clear 8¾c; bales ¼c higher. Lard in good demand and firmer; tierces 13½@13¾¢; kegs 14¼@14½¢. Whisky dull at 86c, demand and supply light.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 11.—Flour—Upward tendency. Wheat firm and lower. No. 1 red winter, $1 47; No. 2 do, $1 42. Corn better; low mixed, 46c. Oats steady at 40c. Refined petroleum firm at 23 cents in car lots; small lots 1c higher; crude petroleum, 9½ 50.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull. No 1 white Michigan $1 42; amber Michigan $1 50; No 2 red $1 34; rejected red $1 20. Corn dull and advanced 1@2c; high mixed 60c; low mixed 58c; Michigan 56c; white 61c. Oats a shade better; No 1 36c; No 2 35c; Michigan 42@43c.

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Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 11.—Cotton quiet at 18½¢.

Mobile.

MOBILE, October 11.—Cotton dull at 18¼@18½¢.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, October 11.—Cotton dull; good ordinary, 16½¢.

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October 11.—There have been large sales during the week, and the stock very much reduced, and as the demand continues good, prices are firm, with a moderate advance on Charcoal Foundry.

Charcoal foundry, No. 1, ₱ ton	$37 00	@ 38 00
Charcoal foundry, No. 2, ₱ ton	35 00	@ 36 00
Charcoal mill, ₱ ton	33 00	@ 34 00
Stone coal foundry, No. 1	35 00	@ 36 00
Stone coal foundry, No. 2	33 00	@ 34 00
Stone coal mill	32 00	@ 33 00
Vesuvius, ₱ wheel	43 00	@ 45 00
Hot blast Missouri	43 00	@ 45 00
Cold blast Maramec	50 00	@ 00 00
Cold blast car wheel	55 00	@ 00 00
Cold blast Hecla	60 00	@ 00 00
Bloomz Maramec	60 00	@ 00 00
Scrap, cast, ₱ ton	120	@130 00
Scrap, wrought, ₱ ton	140	@150 00

WROUGHT.

Bar, common, ₱ ℔	3½¢
Bar, charcoal, ₱ ℔	4½¢
Horse shoes, ₱ ℔	5¼@5½¢
Mule shoes, ₱ ℔	5¼@5½¢

PETROLEUM.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLORAL OIL.

FLORAL OIL FLORAL OIL

FOR THE TOILET.

Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be peculiarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleansing, and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common feature—they dry rapidly, are more or less sticky, and soon become rancid to offensiveness. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Washes" under fancy names, made from the rankest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that vege

table Oils most every requirement for the Hair, for a greater than Animal Oils, are purer, and when purified, become

FLORAL OIL,

perfectly inodorous. It is at once one most cleanly, agreeable preparation with rare adaptation to the public. It perfectly harness dressing the hair Ladies, Promotes Hair and Imparts No Tallied com

PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., Manufacturers of PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. Druggists and Dealers, in consulting their own interests and those of their patrons, should send in their orders for FLORAL OIL, Manufactured from Pure Vegetable Oils. Warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Orders attended to.

PERFUMERS.

Chas. Abel & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Abel's Prize Medal Hair Oils.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACES AND LIPS,

172 WYLIE AVE. PITTSBURGH.

Lace Curtains,

In Swiss, Tambioured and Nottinghams.

NEARLY 100 NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED

LACE SHADES,

A NEW NOVELTY.

LAMBROUGUINS AND DRAPIERIES, CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS, TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS AND MATTRESSES.

Sole Proprietors in this City of FARNUM'S STEAM FEATHER RENOVATER.

INTERIOR DECORATING Executed Artistically.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

55 MARKET STREET.

Sam'l. Gray & Sons,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENTS' FINE

Furnishing Goods,

47 SIXTH STREET,

LATE ST. CLAIR, Pittsburgh.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¼.

NEW YORK, October 11—P. M.

GOLD.

Steady, opening at 114¼, selling up to 114⅝, and closing at about the opening prices. Loans were made at from 1 to 2 per cent, for carrying and 1, 3 and 1-64 for use. Clearings $56,000,000.

MONEY

Stringent at from 7 ₱ cent. gold to ⅞ ₱ cent, currency per day. It was currently reported in Wall street this afternoon that action is to be taken at once in the courts to enforce the penalties of the usury law on such money lenders as are receiving more than 7 ₱ cent. for the use of their money.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108½.

GOVERNMENTS

The Government bond market is weak, with a considerable decline in prices. The Insurance Companies are turning their assets into cash, which necessitates a large sale of Government bonds. This was the reason of the weakness. The offerings at the Treasury bond purchase were 10,000,000, awards $4,000,000 at from 111.30 to 111.77.

Coupons 1881	113½	5-20s, 1867	115
5-20s, 1865	114	5-20s, 1868	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114	5-20s, 1869	114
5-20s, 1865, new	114½	Currency 6s	111¾
5-20s, 1865, new	112¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Dull and neglected.

Missouris	95½	Virginias, old	60
Tennessees, old	66	North Carolinas, old	40
Tennessees, new	65¾	North Carolinas, new	39
Alabama	95		

STOCKS.

The situation at the Stock Exchange is assuming a better look. This morning there was a sharp rebound from yesterday's extreme depression. The reaction was assisted by the belief that the Government would buy at least five millions of five-twenties, but when it was announced that but four millions had been taken, the market declined slightly, and has since been rather heavy. The fluctuations were slight and nothing devoid of any special feature.

W. U. Telegraph	55¾	Rock Island	99⅞
Quicksilver	18	S. J. Central	106⅞
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Mule shoes, ₱ ℔	5¼@5½¢

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Batavia	Oct. 14 ..... Liverpool
Isaac	Oct. 18 ..... Liverpool
Manhattan	Oct. 20 ..... Liverpool
Pereire	Oct. 21 ..... Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 11, 1871.

River twenty inches and rising slowly. It commenced raining at 1 P. M., and is still raining and cool.

M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.

Monongahela marks thirteen inches.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva morning boat 8 A. M., evening 5 P. M.

Geneva.....West Virginia.....Donaldson.....3 P. M.

THERE is large twenty inches of water in the Glasshouse, and if we are not mistaken in the depths of the water, there will be plenty of water for navigable purposes before long. The rain that set in during the afternoon continued with every indication that it would continue until we have a good old fashioned stage of water. This would be very acceptable to a large class of persons.

Our River Correspondence.

ROCHESTER, October 10, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

DEAR SIR—There has been a good deal said lately by river men and others about the low stage of water in the Ohio river this season.

September 8, 1854, I put a mark on a rock just above the mouth of Beaver creek. The following season Capt. John Stewart and T. H. Likens put a mark on the same rock three-fourths of an inch lower than mine. On visiting that rock to-day I found six and one-half inches water on the mark of September 8, 1854. In August, 1851, there was a heavy rain storm in the Beaver valley that run the bar further across the Ohio, which would lead us to suppose, that in the seven inches, as the rock is in swift water.

W. H. L.

THE steamer Lorena has her cargo on board, and will depart on the first week in November.

THE time is drawing near for the big locks to be completed at Louisville.

THE next run of coal, provided the water holds out, will be the largest that was ever made from this port.

COAL at thirty-two cents per bushel is rather an expensive article, at least the Louisville papers have come to that figure.

THE low boat Collier and barges has the principle part of her cargo on board and will take her departure the first week.

WE are not in the habit of prophesying, but at the same time we expect to report a big coal departure during the coming week; so make ready.

THE Jno. R. Poe, having broken her machinery, was coming up the Mississippi slowly, above Cairo, working one engine.

THE steamship Herman Livingston left Savannah for Liverpool on the 10th, 1,802 bales cotton, the largest shipment this season.

THE light draught packet West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, take her departure this day at three P. M., for Brownsville and Geneva. A fine opportunity for passengers and shippers.

COAL.—There are upwards of thirteen millions of bushels of coal awaited in the lower markets. We have that amount ready and expect to supply the demand before many days.

"THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON."—The Pittsburgh pilots will be on hand this morning at ten A. M. sharp at their rooms, Water street, near Market. Come one, come all.

PILOTS ATTENTION.—There will be a mass-meeting of all pilots this day at ten A. M., at their rooms, corner of Water and Market streets. The object of

[Continued from First Page.]

Joseph Nixon	20 00
J. S. Reynolds	5 00
Dougal Munn	5 00
J. M. Family	10 00
David McKee	20 00
Cash	2 00
W. F. Brown & Bro	20 00
George Shay	6 50
Paul H. Backe	100 00
C. M. C.	5 00
A. J. Moon	100 00
D. C. Irish	25 00
S. A. Stewart	25 00
Edward Allen	25 00
East Liberty Stock Yard employees	400 00
J. C. Porter, collections in East Liberty	200 00
J. N. Logan	10 00
Thomas W. Davis	50 00
Courtney & Wilson	25 00
M. H. Tweed	$20 00
G. A. Mundorf	30 00
Employees of G. A. Mundorf's planing mill	61 00
Jos. Shoeb	5 00
Geo. F. Dilm	90 00
O'Neill & Rook	75 03
Pittock, Nevin & Co	50 00
C. H. Lincoln	25 00
Employees of Elias Howe Sew. Mach. office	25 00
Employees of Mrs. Morgan's confectionery	14 50
J. C. Mattern	20 00
Rosenbaum, Fleishman & Co	50 50
Mrs. Rose Cohen	5 00
Total	$47,802 17

By adding to the above,s subscriptions made at the Mayor's office and other places, we have a grand total, thus far, of over fifty thousand dollars. Let the good work go on.

ALLEGHENY.

The Work Moving On.

Although the citizens of Allegheny have, since the first news of the Chicago fire reached the city, worked nobly for the relief of the thousands of the sufferers, they are not slackening their efforts in the least, but every day are increasing their efforts in the benevolent work. As harrowing details of the intense sufering of thousands and tens of thousands of homeless ones made so by the late fire reach the city, the citizens feel that it is their bounden duty to do all in their power to aid them in their misfortune, and thus have come nobly to the rescue. A large number of self-sacrificing men have almost altogether neglected their business and devoted their entire time to the good work, and with great success. Every day more is being done, and organizations are being formed which in a few days will add greatly to donations of both money and provisions already made.

Yesterday the committees appointed in the several wards to raise funds, worked diligently and met with much success. The subscriptions would reach a much larger amount were it not for the fact that most of the wealthy citizens in this city are connected with Pittsburgh firms, which have already contributed largely to the Chicago fund, and thus go to the credit of Pittsburgh. Some of these citizens have made a second subscription, but necessarily they are small. The major part of the subscriptions are from the poor workingmen who subscribe from one to ten dollars each, and as almost every workingman in the city gives his mite in aid of suffering humanity, here will be found the reason why the subscription list foots thousands of dollars.

Not only money was literally subscribed yesterday, but provisions literally poured in from every quarter, and the weigh-house was densely packed. The wagons which were placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee gratuitously were "on the go" from early morn until after midnight, conveying provisions, clothing, etc., from all parts of the city to the weigh-house.

STORES LEFT AT THE WEIGH-HOUSE.

Below we give a list of the articles left at the weigh-house on yesterday with the names of the contributors. The list is incomplete, as quite a number of parties left large packages, but were too modest to give their names:

Mr. J. G. McClelland, 1 box of clothing; John Koenig, 1 box of shoes; Miss E. C. Henderson, 1 bundle of quilts; E. Ed. Geyer, 1 barrel of corn beef; H. Pratt, 1 box of hats and caps; Mrs. Gottlieb Miller, 1 bundle of clothes; Miss Mary Ann Lamb, 1 bundle of clothing; G. Kimberlin, 1 basket of bread; Schmidt & Neithardt, 2 pairs of pants and 1 vest; F. Marsh, 1 barrel of corn beef; Shaaberg & Co., 1 bundle of clothing; Mrs. E. Garrette, 1 bundle of quilts and clothing; Mrs. Mary Mather, 1 bundle of clothing; E. McFarland, 1 bundle of clothing; A. P. Wolff, 200 loaves of bread; Porter's mill, 1 box of clothing; A. M. Cameron, 1 package of clothing.

THE FIFTH WARD SCHOOL.

The pupils of the Fifth ward school have not turned a deaf ear to the urgent call for charity, but have contributed liberally toward the relief of the Chicago sufferers. This is due to a considerable extent to the Principal, Mr. G. Conroy, who presented the claims of the sufferers to the children, and requested them to bring provisions, clothing, etc., to the school. The children responded nobly, and as the result of the two last day's labor was, that the following articles were donated, and taken to the weigh house: 296 loaves of bread, 12 cans of fruit, 50 pounds of coffee, 8 pounds of sugar, 2 barrels of crackers, 20 pounds of cheese, 3 pieces of flannel, 6 jars of pickles, 3 boxes of clothing, 6 comfortables, 6 pounds tea, 2 blankets.

In addition to the above, one hundred and twenty-five dollars have been subscribed. The work is still going on, and the children are determined to do their share toward the relief of the sufferers.

Yesterday there was received at the weigh-house from the pupils of the Sixth ward schools, twenty-eight boxes and nineteen barrels of provisions and clothing. The other wards will have to do as much more in the matter and do something toward this laudable object.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee convened yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's private office, Mr. Cooper in the Chair.

The Mayor read the following dispatch from the Mayor of Chicago, in answer to a telegram sent inquiring what were the immediate wants of the people.

CHICAGO, October 16, 1871.

Mayor of Allegheny City:

We need money.

R. R. MASON, Mayor.

TWENTY-FIVE CARS OF COAL TO BE FORWARDED.

The Mayor has forwarded the following telegram:

ALLEGHENY, October 11, 1871.

Mayor of Chicago:

Will send another car of provisions to-night. Will send now twenty or twenty-five cars of coal, if necessary. Please answer immediately if coal is wanted.

A. P. CALLOW, Mayor.

The coal will be donated by the coal dealers of this city.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE MAYOR.

The Mayor also read the following telegrams he had received:

CHICAGO, October 11, 1871.

A. P. CALLOW, MAYOR:

Car load of small cooking stoves complete would be acceptable. Thousands on the prairies without shelter.

W. CLANEY.

CHICAGO, October 11, 1871.

A. P. CALLOW, MAYOR:

Arrived at 8 o'clock last night. No Relief Committees. Delivered car to Committees appointed this morning. What is wanted is money, imperishable provisions, clothing, blankets, and especially small cooking stoves. Will be glad to receive without charge. Depot under; make no arrests but kill on the spot. Seven persons shot and hung for attempting to set fire to buildings.

W. M. CLANEY.

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE LADIES' MEETING.

Pursuant to a call by the Mayor the ladies of Allegheny assembled in the rooms of the Allegheny Library in the City Building at three o'clock.

The meeting was organized by calling upon Mrs. Campbell to preside, and electing Mrs. Morrison secretary.

On motion a committee was appointed to receive donations of dry goods, second hand clothing etc., in the rear room of the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. Swift's), on Arch street, from 7 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock. The committee appointed were Mrs. Alexander Patterson, Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. B. D. Campbell.

After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned to meet again at half past three o'clock in Dr. Swift's church. An urgent invitation is extended to all the ladies who wish to aid the sufferers of the late fire, to attend the meeting.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens was held this evening in the City Building. The meeting was organized at seven and a half o'clock by calling upon W. G. Cooper, Esq., to preside.

REPORTS OF COLLECTION COMMITTEES.

The Chairman called for reports from the various ward committees, when the following reports were made:

FIRST WARD.

Mr. Jennings reported the following subscriptions: S. G. Schorer, $10; W. K. Jennings, $5; S. B. Smith, $3; Wm. Reno, $1; Thomas Smith, $10; Jos. F. Keesley; R. Thompson $10; Wm. Park, $15; R. T. Kennedy, $5; employees in the Duquesne wagon work, $30; T. Dale Jennings, $10—$132; previously reported, $146. Total, $278.

SECOND WARD.

Mr. Davis reported the following collections made during the day: Alex. Wilson, $5; cash, $2; J. Q. Workman, $10; J. G. Hogsett, $5; D. Davis, $20; J. Fields, $2; S. T. Armstrong, $10; Employees Workman & Davis, $32 50; Wm. Miller, 10; E. Stewart, $5; Geo. Stewart, Bro; Geo. L. Riddle, $10; E. D. Riddle, $10; P. K. Riddle, $10; R. W. Drum, $2; Geo. Ritter, $2; Edward de Haven, $10; Thomas Young, $2; E. Coming, $5; John Rimmel, $5; Samuel Ewart, $1; Annie Hazan, 50 cents; W. J. Smith & Bro., $10; cash, $5; John Kirker, M. D., $2; H. W. Arthurs, M. D., $5; W. J. McKain & Co., $5; Strassburger & Joseph, $5; Thos. Dwyer, 50 cents; C. H. Bentel, $2; J. Forrest, $5; L. Lawson, $1; Geo. Walter, $10; Wm. Kuntz, $5; Mr. Hoppel, $2; Chr. Moerlein, $2; John Mc Connell, $1; M. Jenny, $1; Louis Bantlin, $5; John Barnes, $5; Wm. Sanders, $5; D. Ball, $2; H. Schlittenberg, $3; H. Woodside, $10; John Minder, $5; G. Bultman, $3; Wm. Niemeyer, 1; George Freidel, $1; F. W. Miller, $1; P. Hauser, $1 50. Total, $543 50.

FIFTH WARD.

Mr. Patterson made the following report: Lindsay & McCutcheon, $50; Moses Sharp, $10; Reiter & Co., $50; S. McCune, $10; May F. Kreps, $5; employees of Dry Dock, $81.—$176. Previously reported, $1,656. Total, $1,1232.

SEVENTH WARD.

Mr. Hoff reported subscriptions to the amount of $83 50.

EIGHTH WARD.

Collections were reported to the amount of $250.

NINTH WARD.

Roland Jones reported that at a meeting of the employees of the Superior Rail Mill they agreed to give one day's wages. The amount thus realized would exceed $1,000. Subscription books were also being circulated, and a considerable sum realized. Employees in other mills in the ward, Mr. Jones thought, would also give one day's wages, but no action has yet been taken.

Subscriptions were now made by James Orr for $25, Col. W. A. Anderson for $75, and James Wetzach for $50.

HON. F. R. BRUNOT

Being present, was introduced by the Mayor and made a few remarks. He referred to the great calamity that had befallen the city of Chicago, and that the great suffering occasioned by the fire could not be realized. He urged upon every one present to render all the aid in their power for the thousands of families who have so recently been made homeless.

ANOTHER MEETING THIS EVENING.

The meeting then adjourned until this evening when another meeting will be held in the Library room. An urgent appeal is made by the Mayor to every citizen who sympathizes with the Chicago sufferers to attend, and it is hoped that the subscriptions already made will be largely increased.

The total subscriptions, as will be seen, amount so far to $12,580.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL: A meeting of the employees of Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens superior rail mill was held on Wednesday at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Chicago which is now in ashes. R. D. Jones President. John McCarthy, Vice President, and having explained the object of the meeting, D. Mathias, Esq., one of the firm made a few appropriate remarks, when the following resolution was offered and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy not only in words out in deeds by giving one days wages to help the the homeless and starving children of the devestated city of Chicago.

There are over four hundred employees in this establishment and each give a days wages.

NINTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Relief for Chicago

What the Country is Doing.

Money and Supplies Going Forward

CHICAGO, October 11, 1871.

THE "TRIBUNE'S" PRESSES SAVED.

The two eight-cylinder presses of the Chicago *Tribune* are all right, and are ready for use as soon steam can be attached.

LUCKY ESCAPE.

About five thousand people escaped from the north side on a barge, which, fortunately, lay in one of the slips on the north side. It floated out and down to the pier, when they joined one of the Goodrich steamers. A tug towed them out on the lake, where they lay till yesterday morning. Among the persons who escaped on the barge was Mr. Baxter, of the well known firm of Webster & Baxter.

THE INFECTION OF BENEVOLENCE—THE PRESIDENT MAKES A TEN-STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11, 1871.

The national disaster has engrossed the attention of the citizens to-day to a greater extent, if possible, than while the fire was in progress. Subscriptions are making from all classes. Governor Stanton has called the Legislature to-gether for two hundred thousand dollars pledged for the city by the meeting of citizens lastnight.

All in the interior Department from Secretary's office to the laborers, have, one day's revenue of a day's salary, and among all employees of the Government here the same spirit prevails. The Illinois Legislature has sent four thousand dollars to-day, and will send more to-morrow. The public schools to-day made large contributions of clothing and most of the scholars gave their mites. Most of the trades are giving a day's wages. On Monday the banknote men to give the gross amount of their fares.

The elections of yesterday have passed almost without comment. Scarcely a dozen persons have called at the office of the principal western papers here to ask about the returns. All inquiries and all talk were concerning the fire. The same has been true throughout the day in Baltimore. The President and Cabinet are in constant consultation regarding the best measures to secure aid in the various departments of the government. All the available stores of the War Department east and west will be used to whatever extent necessary requires. Much is hoped in the way of effective organizations to supply food, shelter and blankets from the measures in execution by General Sheridan. The President telegraphs the following to-day: *"To Hon. Senator Cooper, Boston.* Would it not be well for the good people of Boston to dispense with the ceremony and expense of a public reception on the occasion of my visit to your city, and to appropriate such portion of the funds set apart for that purpose as is deemed advisable for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago disaster? I am sure such a course would please me."

WASHINGTON, October 11.—The clerks and other employees of the Interior Department have contributed four thousand dollars for Chicago. The Government has sent a special train from Philadelphia with blankets, which will reach Chicago on Thursday.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 11.—Large quantities of clothing, bedding and provisions were sent to Chicago to-day.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—The interest in the Chicago calamity is unabated to-day. The work of collecting and forwarding subscriptions and donations continues. Floral Hall and Masonic Temple are crowded with ladies and sewing machines, making up clothing for the sufferers, and 36,000 pieces have been sent off. Mayor Barton left for Chicago to-day with the Louisville city subscription to the relief, and a number of additional car loads of provisions, clothing, bedding, sent off to-day. Ladies have telegraphed, offering personal aid as nurses if needed. The benevolent societies are all joining zealously in the good work. New Albany has raised $6,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The Chamber of Commerce sent $80,000 of its Chicago subscription by special messenger. The Cotton Exchange subscribed $12,000, the Grocers' Board of Trade $15,000, Robinson, Chase & Co. $5,000, the wholesale drug trade $25,000, and the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company $2,500.

The Fire Commissioners placed three first class engines at the service of Chicago. Orders have been received from one great auction house of Chicago for invoices of dry goods and other merchandise.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The relief train, consisting of seven cars heavily laden with provisions, left this morning. The train is to make fifty miles an hour.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The relief train reached Elmira this evening. Attempts were everywhere made to throw bundles aboard the moving train. Supplies of all kinds are awaiting transportation at every station. Pacific Railroad at Omaha is to refuse rebuilt immediately by the railroads interested. Typographical Union No. 6 had a special meeting to-night, and voted $2,000 for the relief of brother craftsmen in Chicago, and placed all the funds of the Union at the disposal of Union No. 16, of Chicago.

Jersey City raised $8,000, and will appropriate $20,000. Hyde Park, N. Y., $1,000; Newburg, $5,000; Camden, N. J., $2,000; Easton, Pa., $5,000; Brooklyn, L. I., $15,000 additional. The Manhattan and Fellows's Lodges to-night contributed to Chicago. The dry goods clerks are collecting subscriptions.

ALBANY AND TROY.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 11.—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of this State elected officers and voted another thousand dollars to Chicago. The city of Hudson has given $5,000.

BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, October 11.—The subscriptions received up to three o'clock to-day for the Chicago sufferers amounts to over $130,000.

BOSTON, October 11.—It is believed that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be collected for Chicago by to-morrow. Christine Nilsson gives $1,000 and a concert, and theatrical performances will be given in aid of the good cause.

TITUSVILLE, PA.

TITUSVILLE, October 11.—At a meeting held at the Oil Exchange on Monday morning, it was resolved, in view of the unparalleled calamity by the fire that had visited Chicago, to appoint a committee to solicit material aid for the immediate relief of the sufferers. Already the amount of money subscribed and paid has reached twenty thousand dollars. The four trunk railroads terminating in this city pledge the free transportation of the war. The Department east and west will be used to whatever extent necessary requires. Much is hoped in the way of effective organizations to supply food, shelter and blankets from the measures in execution by General Sheridan. The President telegraphs the following to-day: *"To Hon. Senator Cooper, Boston.* Would it not be well for the good people of Boston to dispense with the ceremony and expense of a public reception on the occasion of my visit to your city, and to appropriate such portion of the funds set apart for that purpose as is deemed advisable for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago disaster? I am sure such a course would please me."

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THE VERY LATEST.

Pennsylvania.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 18,000.

Both Houses Certainly Republican.

THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1871.

We have carried the State by eighteen thousand. We gain one member of the House in Bucks, one in Schfykill, two in Luzerne, one in Cumberland, one in Franklin, one in Cambria, and lose none. We gain one Senator sure in Cumberland and Franklin, and probably one in Luzerne, giving us both Houses certain.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—The State Legislature will probably stand: Senate—eighteen Republicans fifteen Democrats; House—fifty-nine Republicans, forty-one Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Complete returns of the city make Stanton a majority for Auditor, 10,346; Stokely's majority for Mayor, 8,201.

A special from Philadelphia says: Shortly after midnight, while returns were being announced and a band was serenading the Press office, a large body of Democratic roughs bore down the street, driving the audience congregated at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut and firing into the building. Colonel Forney at the time of the firing was speaking from the Seventh street bow window. Simultaneous with the firing on that window a rush was made for the Chestnut street entrance, but without success. Shots were fired freely. Policemen were dispersed among the crowd.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Only a few scattering returns have been received from the interior of the State. The Republican majority will reach twelve thousand.

Huntingdon County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, PA., October 11, 1871.

All the districts heard from give Republican gains. Our State ticket will have a majority of over six hundred in this county—a gain of about two hundred. The vote of this borough is increased about forty-four over last year. On the State ticket it is as follows: Stanton, 381; Beath, 382; McCandless, 399; Cooper, 309. The Republican gain over Geary in 1869 is 54; the Republican gain over the Congressional vote of 1870 is 284. The vote of the borough for President Judge is as follows: Banks, Democrat, 177; Dean, Republican, 288; Taylor, Independent Republican, 265.

Greene County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, October 11, 1871.

Greene county gives about fourteen hundred Democratic majority.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, October 11, 1871.

There is a Republican gain of 23 in six townships over 1869. The Democratic majority in the county is 1,200.

Somerset County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SOMERSET, PA., October 11, 1871.

For the Legislature Sanner has a majority of about eleven hundred. Judicial, Baer, Democrat, has a majority of about 125. The district is very close.

Beaver County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., October 11, 1871.

The Democrats claim one hundred and fourteen majority for Dunlap, Assembly; eighty-one for McCreery, District Attorney, and thirty-three for Hurst, Treasurer. The country has gone Republican by about five hundred. Shurlock and Mackey are defeated. The balance of the ticket is elected by five hundred majority.

Westmoreland County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., October 11, 1871.

The majority in Indiana county for Senator White will be about twenty-three hundred and twenty. Westmoreland gave fifteen hundred against him.

Armstrong County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, October 11, 1871.

On the Republican Sate ticket in Armstrong county, twenty districts heard from, the balance estimated at full Democratic figures, give Stanton four hundred and forty-five majority. Logan, for Judge, has three hundred and eighty majority over Clark. Bowman, Republican for Assembly, has about two hundred majority. We carry the whole county ticket. Look out for an elephant.

Cambria County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EBENSBURG, October 11, 1871.

Cambria county is redeemed. Samuel Henry, Republican, is elected to the Legislature by four hundred and eighty-seven majority.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 11, 1871.

John Dean carries the twenty-fourth Judicial district by eleven hundred. Henry, Republican, carries Cambria by four hundred and fifty-eight majority. Potts beats Cyrus L. Pershing for Judge of the District Court of Johnstown by over five hundred votes.

Washington County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 11, 1871.

The Republicans claim to have elected their County Treasurer by a small majority. All the rest are Democratic. On State ticket they have from one hundred and fifty to two hundred; on legislature five from two to three hundred. The Republicans concede the loss of one member in the District, but claim the rest.

Beaver County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, October 11, 1871.

New Brighton's vote is: Stanton, 296; McCandless, 161; Spangler, 36. Stanton's gain over last year, 11.

Clearfield County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEARFIELD, PA., October 11, 1871.

Nine districts give thirty-five Democratic gain over Geary.

OHIO.

The Republican Majority 20,000.

The Legislature Very Close

THE STATE.

COLUMBUS, O., October 11.—Below are the results of yesterday's election by counties, so far as reported: Allen, Democratic majority 450, Republican gain 50; Ashland, Democratic majority 949, Republican gain 3; Athens, Republican majority 967, Republican gain 10; Belmont, Republican majority 271, Republican gain, 46; Champaign, Republican majority 785, Republican gain 221; Clark, Republican majority 1,206, democratic gain 97; Clinton, Republican majority 1,150, Democratic gain 37; Columbiana, Republican majority 5,500, Republican gain 2,576; Darke, Democratic majority 655, Republican gain 33; Defiance, Democratic majority 700, Democratic gain 175; Delaware, Republican majority, 560; Fulton, Republican majority 700, Republican gain 133; Guernsey, Republican majority 500, Democratic gain 105; Hocking, Republican majority 53, Democratic gain 17; Harrison, Republican majority 586, Republican gain 2; Highland, Republican majority 200, Democratic gain 77; Huron, Republican majority 1,328, Democratic gain 90; Lake, Republican majority 1,052, Republican gain 347; Lawrence Republican majority 1,000 Republican gain 222; Licking, Republican majority 2,250, Republican gain 625; Madison, Republican majority 1,200, Republican gain 25; Mahoning, Republican majority 400, Republican gain 218; Pickaway, Democratic majority 630, Republican gain 18; Pike, Democratic majority 400, Republican gain 50; Putnam, Democratic majority 934, Republican gain 7; Scotia, Republican majority 1,000, Republican gain 146; Shelby, Democratic majority 705, Republican gain 45; Stark, Republican majority 20, Democratic gain 544; Trumbull, Republican majority 269; Republican gain 601; Tuscarawas, Democratic majority 525, Republican gain 92; Union Republican majority 716; Republican gain 5; Vanwert, Democratic majority 1,600, Democratic majority 243, Republican gain 62; Warren, Republican majority 1,600, Democratic gain 158; Washington, Republican majority 1,000, Republican gain 199; Wayne, Democratic majority 238, Republican gain 50; Williams, Democratic majority 1,000, Republican gain 161; Crawford, Democratic majority 1,256, Democratic gain 406. The above thirty-nine counties give a Republican majority of 17,586, and shows a Republican gain over last year of 4,669.

COLUMBUS, O., October 11.—The following additional counties have been heard from: Brown, 700 Democratic majority, Republican gain 195; Ashtabula, Republican majority 3,039; Republican gain 1,000; Henry, Democratic majority 450, Republican gain 52; Summit, Republican majority 815; Democratic gain 25; Columbiana, Republican majority 1,200, Republican gain 183; Miami, Republican majority 600, Republican gain 100. The Republican gain on the State ticket in forty-six counties is 5,567. The Republican majority in the State will be over twenty thousand. Dispatches received to-night from Hamilton County indicate that most of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature are elected. This will make the Legislature very close.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—The Republican State ticket in Hamilton county is reduced by from forty to twenty-five thousand majority. The Republicans have heavy gains in a great many districts heard from, and will have a majority in the Legislature of at least ten on joint ballot.

Hamilton County.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—There is still considerable doubt about the result of the election in this county, which will probably not be relieved to-night. Many Republicans were inclined, early this morning, to give up the county ticket, but they are now claiming the Young for the Senate; Creighton, Willis and Fallis for the House of Representatives, and also claiming the election of Judge Force as Common Pleas Judge.

CINCINNATI, Oct ober 11.—Returns from the strong wards which come in this afternoon put a new phase on political matters. The Republicans now concede the defeat of their whole Legislative ticket in Hamilton county. The indications are that the whole Democratic county ticket is elected. Noyes's majority is still figured at about 2,000, but will probably fall below this.

Harrison County.

CADIZ JUNCTION, O., October 11.—Harrison County gives 577 for Noyes for Governor, a gain over 1869 of 167. KNOX's, Republican, majority for Senator is 490; Cunningham, for Representative, 542 majority.

Defiance County.

TOLEDO, O., October 11.—Defiance County gives about 700 Democratic majority.

Meigs County.

POMEROY, O., October 11.—Meigs county—Twenty-one wards and townships give 1,675 majority for Noyes for Governor, a gain over 1869 of 150. The Republican majority for Senator is about the same; for Representative a little less.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Losses by the Chicago Disaster.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The following additional losses of insurance companies by the Chicago fire are furnished by the publishers of the *Spectator*: Alps, Erie, Pa., $12,600; Adriatic, New York, $5,000; American Exchange, New York, $15,000; American, New Jersey, $10,000; Commercial, New York, $5,000; Commerce, New York, $60,000; Firemen's Trust, Brooklyn, $5,600; Guardian, New York, $40,000; Howard, New York, $275,000; Home, Columbus, $150,000; Jefferson, New York, $47,500; Lenox, New York, $10,000; Lafayette, New York, $20,000; Lafayette, New York, $5,000; Mercantile, New York, $100,000; Manhattan, New York, $20,000; North American, New York, $250,000; Pacific, New York, $25,000; Pacific, San Francisco, $500,000; Resolute, New York, $25,000; Union, Bangor, $5,000; Washington, New York, $400,000; Yonkers and New York, $300,000; Eliot, Boston, $12,000; Manufacturers, Boston, $350,000; Merchants', Boston, $10,000; North American, of Boston, $10,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $1,250,000. The North American, of this city, thinks, from present information, they will be able to pay all losses without touching the capital. They think their loss will not exceed $200,000. The New York managers of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh have received from the chairman of the London board, by cable, the following instructions: "Subscribe $5,000 for the Chicago sufferers. Settle all losses promptly. Draw at three days' sight."

BOSTON, October 11.—The officers of the New England Insurance Company estimate their loss by the Chicago fire at $500,000. They voted this morning to suspend business for the present. The Hide and Leather Company's liabilities foot up nearly the same figures and it has also stopped business. The Independent office advises its patrons to cancel their policies and re-insure, pending reports from their Chicago agency. Several other Boston offices are reported severely crippled. The National Insurance Company, of Boston, will pay losses as matured.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 11.—The Commerce Insurance Company, of Albany, has suspended. Will pay liabilities.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Revised estimates of the loss of all the Insurance Companies by the Chicago fire, foot up about forty millions, from which is to be deducted ten to twenty per cent. for salvage. The Home Insurance Company issues a card saying that from the best information they are able to obtain, they feel confident that the Home will be able to pay all the losses in Chicago and elsewhere, and have ample security left for the protection of policy holders. They received assurances from numerous stockholders and others that if necessary for the full prosecution of business, additional capital will be furnished. The company continues to issue policies as usual. The Continental company's losses are not strictly defined, but it is estimated, at outside figures, after paying all losses, the company stands strong with capital enough and a large surplus. Business is increasing at much advanced rates. The agents of the Andes Company, Cincinnati; the Alemania, of Cleveland, and the Enterprise, of Philadelphia, report comparatively small losses, owing to the fact that they had been doing business in Chicago only a few months, and that the ruling rates were wholly inadequate to the risk. The losses will be promptly adjusted and paid. The Market Fire Insurance Company has determined to suspend and form a new Company. It is reported that the Astor Company will likely go into bankruptcy.

HARTFORD, October 11.—The Aetna Insurance Company will pay the Chicago losses promptly and have a capital and surplus of one million remaining.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

A Test Vote Finally Dodged.

Report of Committee on Hymn Book.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, MD., October 11, 1871.

The convention did not reach the question of electing bishops of the northern jurisdiction upon the report on ritualism till the time of adjournment. Nearly two hours were consumed over a second message from the House of Bishops, agreeing to the creating of a new diocese in Pennsylvania, but against providing that the Bishop of Pennsylvania shall have a voice with the primary Convention in selecting the bishop. The debates was on the attempt to deprive the Bishops of this power. The question and conditions in public, and various indirect resolutions were proposed and considered, though all understand the real issue. Finally a direct vote was avoided by a reference to the Committee on Canons.

Another of the questions through balloting for the Conference Committees on rituals has also been avoided by directing the Chairman to appoint. The Chairman is a strict churchman, and ritualistic. The committee will consist of five clerical and five lay men. The terms upon which Mr. Hoffman offers these fine instruments puts a piano or organ within the reach of every family, and every family should have a Needham piano or one of the fine organs referred to above. Call and examine them.

THE GREAT FUR HOUSE.

William Fleming & Co.'s Hat, Cap and Fur Emporium, No. 139 Wood Street—Buy at Fleming's and Save from 15 to 20 per cent.

The slight snow storm last evening, which was the first of the season, will doubtless have a tendency to create a demand for Fur goods, as it is a fact that many ladies have their winter furs in at hand. The trade has already opened very brisk at the great Hat, Cap and Fur emporium of William Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, and the present cold snap will doubtless have a tendency to increase it. The large stock with which this popular house started the season has run down considerably, and the extremely low prices at which they are sold at William Fleming & Co.'s, places them within the reach of the most limited purse. We should remember the fact that Fleming sells all classes of goods at from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house, consequently Fleming is the place to purchase. The stock of fall and winter hats is the largest ever opened in this market, and embraces all the latest styles, including the very popular 4.50 stiff hat, now worn by fashion, which is having a great run this season. Purchasers will find that goods are never misrepresented at this popular house, which is doubtless one cause of its great popularity.

It Costs Nothing

To visit Evans' great Department Store, Masonic Hall Building, and examine the large stock of fine China, Glass and Queensware, which is now open for sale. Consular officers are collecting and forwarding contributions.

Country Merchants

Will find a fine assortment of China, glass and queensware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

The Wonder.

We wonder, the people generally wonder, and all he reads about it, make the inquiry, how the Eastern Wonder Store can afford to sell goods worth from $30 to $50 for the small sum of one dollar. We know that it does not pay, but we see the goods purchased at this wonderful establishment, at No. 60 Fifth avenue, and you will see the goods sold, so we know that they are still seeing them at the same price, but how they do it is the question. Call at No. 60, Fifth avenue, and you will see the mode of doing business, and also see the finest stock of chromos ever placed on exhibition in this city.

Fine China

And queensware, wholesale or retail, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Beautiful Glassware

At R. E. Breed & Co.'s China store, No. 100 Wood street.

All Goods,

Including China, glass and queensware, silver plated ware, &c., sold cheap at the China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

A Profitable Investment.

Get a Keystone Sewing Machine. It is the most durable and lightest running. Will do all kinds of sewing. Do not take the opin